TERMS. For a single copy, \$3 a year—or \$2,50 in advance To Agents or Companies, 5 copies for \$12,50 in advance

NO. 40 .... VOL. XIV.

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#### SABBATH DEPARTMENT.

#### LOWELL SABRATH UNION.

First Annual Report read Dec. 25, 1828 .- Contin We wish our views to be fully understood. In pledging ourselves to keep the Sabbath according to the Scriptures, we implicitly promise to stand ploof from any share whatever in its violation. We feel responsible not only for what we do ourselves, but for what we require or encourage others to do for us. Solomon built the temple without lifting a hammer upon it himself: a monarch, while reposing in his palace, wages war with a distant nation; and the man who should employ not his person, but merely his capital in slave-dealing, would be as truly a slave-dealer as any of the crew he might engage in this traffic of flesh and blood.

engage in this traific of flesh and blood.

This principle of responsibility is distinctly recognized in the fourth commandment. Not only does it require thee to remember the Sabbath thyself, but it bids thee let, and even cause, thy son and thy daughter, thy man servant, thy maid servant and the stranger within thy gates, to rest upon this bely day. The principle head devaluate hinds are holy day. The principle here developed binds our consciences. Rulers have an influence over their subjects, parents over their children, masters over their servants, employers over their workmen, trav-cilers over lines of public conveyance; and in the whole circle of these and all our other relations with society, we feel bound by the high authority of Him who sitteth on the throne of the universe, to exert no influence knowingly calculated to destroy the sanctity and moral energies of the Sabbath.

This principle of the Decalogue is the very prototype of that pledge which the Sabbath Union requires of its members. Their promise to keep the Sabbath according to the Scriptures comprises all that they pledge themselves to do; for they cannot in their view fully obey the fourth command of the Decalogue without refusing to have the least share in any of its multifarious violations. If we ride out ourselves for business or pleasure, we should obviy violate the Sabbath; but should we not violate it also by commanding our servants to carry our friends abroad for the same purpose? If we keep men or animals at work, should we not as truly break the Sabbath as if we labored ourselves? ould we not be justly liable to the same charge v running at our sole expense a line of public conveyance? Would this guilt be cancelled by sharing it with ten or a hundred proprietors? But es this case differ materially from that of the traveller who willingly lends his patronage to support and encourage such Sabbath breaking lines of conveyance? Can we keep this holy day according to the Scriptures so long as we refuse to withdraw our property as well as our persons from all share in its ofanation?

By thus withdrawing our property, should we encroach upon the rights of others? Are we not at liberty to bestow or withhold our patronage according to the best dictates of our judgment and con-science? Are we bound to patronize others in tramscience? Are we bound to patronize others in train-pling on the laws of God and man? If they claim the liberty of violating the Sabbath, have we no right simply to let them alone, and stand alouf from their wickedness? Must we help them break the Sabbath, and even pay them for it? Will they re-quire us to sacrifice our consciences and our souls on the shrine of their mammon? With equal pro-visely might the greatest villain in the land require priety might the greatest villain in the land require us to countenance and even reward his crimes. If we ought to break the Sabbath for our neighbor's benefit, surely we may do so for our own; and thus every man on earth is left at liberty to trample this holy day under his feet whenever it promises to gratify his avatice, his ambition, or his love of

Many there are, however, who acknowledge the justness of our principles, but shrink from the re-sponsibility of avowing them before the public, and uniting with their brethren to carry them into But what would be hazarded by such an avowal? If God has proclaimed, as we believe he did proclaim amid the terrors of burning Sinai, the grand principle of our Union, we need not blush fear to repeat it aloud before heaven and earth. where then is the impropriety of uniting our efforts to put this principle in practice? Have we not a right to do so—no right to do as a public body what God requires us all to do as private individuals? If a community of freemen may unite in defence of their liberties, and men of taste for the advancement of science, literature and the arts; may not the friends of God and man combine their efforts to preserve an institution on which hang the dearerests of two worlds?

Shall we refuse then to embark in such an enterrize for fear of a reaction? Alas! had the Puritans shrunk from their principles and purpose for fear of reaction; had Luther stopt in his work of reform for fear of reaction; had Paul disobeyed the heavenly vision of his Master for fear of reaction; had the eleven disciples through fear of reaction re tired to their native Galilee, and utterly abandoned the Godlike enterprize to which they were called of evangelizing the world—but God be thanked that those master-spirits of the Church were of a tem-perament too etherial to shrink from his service through fear of any reaction that might possibly come from earth or hell. Had their succes tained their spirit, this watch-word of alarm would long ago have been expunged from the vocabulary Church, nor rung in our ears at the outset of every noble enterprise, to quench our zeal, and par-

yze our energies.

Breathe their spirit once more into the Church of Christ, and no longer will any of het members shrink from uniting with their brethren in enterprises of benevolence through fear of any reaction that may await them in the cause of God and man.

# SABBATH SCHOOLS.

#### From the Christian Mirror. LESSON FOR FIRST SABBATH, OCTOBER. John xx. 19-31.

Jesus makes himself known to the assembled disciples, and imparts the Holy Spirit.—Thomas, who was absent, refuses to believe his resurrection, but, convinced by his subsequent appearance and the proofs he presented, acknowledges him as his Lord and his God. The evangelist alludes to many unrecorded miracles - states the reason of writing his

The first day of the week, (v. 19.) answering to ar Sabbath. - The doors were shut for fear of the lews; the disciples were assembled probably for

Peace be unto you, (v. 21.) The common sal-tation among the Jews, Matt. x. 12, 13. It exreses the wish for every species of happiness.

Receive ye the Holy Ghost, (v. 22.) supernatural adownent of the Divine Spirit.

Whosesoever sins ye retain, &c. (v. 23.) his verse is thus explained by Scott: "The rules and evidences of absolution or condemnation, which

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1829. they laid down, and which are contained in their

they laid down, and which are contained in their writings, infallibly hold good; and all decisions concerning the state of any man or body of men, in respect of acceptance with God, whether by preaching, discipline, or in any other way, are valid and ratified in heaven, provided they accord with the doctrine and rules of the apostles." Matt. xvi. 19.

xviii. 18.

After eight days, (v. 26.) again on the day answering to our Sabbath.

Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed. (v. 39.) Such was the case of good men before Christ's coming; such the case of believers subsequent to his ascension. Their minds are in a better state than the mind of Thomas.

Through his name. (v. 31.) by Christ himself,

Through his name, (v. 31.) by Christ himself,

why did the disciples fear the Jews? Did Jesus come among the disciples by miracle? Was Christ's preathing on them symbolic? May we presume there is any allusion in this act to the language Gen. i. ?? Can any inference be drawn from the disciples meeting the first day of the week, as to the change of Sabbath? What is proved in regard to change of Sabbath? What is proved in regard the supernatural knowledge of Jesus, by the landeressed Thomas? To whom did Thomas say, My Lord and my God? Why was the faith of Thomas less commendable than that of men who are without ocular proof of Christ's resurrection? What was the design of John in writing his gospel? What did he mean by the appellations, the Christ and the Son of God, applied

#### REFLECTIONS.

1. The instructions of the Apostles deserve the same confidence with those of Jesus. He authorized them, as God authorized him, to teach the world. He gave them the Holy Spirit. He declared their decisions were as to forgiveness of sin irreversible. What limits does such a commission interfers a property of their sections. astify us in assigning to the infallibility of their

2. We see the wisdom of God in providing such a variety of evidence attesting the resurrection of Jesus. He joins his disciples by miraculous power. He exhibits the marks of his crucifixion. One of them is abent and incredulous; Jesus knows the evidence he sought, and furnishes it.—The variety of evidence and the number of witnesses are de-

scribed also in other passages.

3. Thomas was justified in acknowledging from the resurrection of Jesus, that he was divine. Not that of itself the one fact is involved in the other, (for then the same acknowledgement must be made as to Lazarus and the widow's son of Nain,) but that his resurrection confirmed all his instructions; of which many related to his indissoluble and mysterious union with God, that is, his divinity.

 Credulity is not the only intellectual or moral error. Thomas exhibited the spirit neither of the philosopher nor of the Christian in rejecting all ev-

idence but that of sight.

5. A great object of John's Gospel is to prove the Divinity of Jesus Christ. The Messiah, or the Christ, is described in the Old Testament as God maintaining perpetual dominion, as the Creator of the universe who in all its vicissitudes is immutable, as the Mighty Good whose government is without end.—The son of God is one with the Father, united to God by a connection in virtue of which he performs divine works and receives divine honours. Of the Word, which was with God, which was God, which was God, which created the universe,-after it became connected with human nature, men beheld the glory of the only begotten of the Father. Ps. xiv. 6, vii, 25-27.—Isaiah ix, 6, 7.—John x, 30, v, 19,

x, 37, 38. i, 1, 3, 14.
 Everlasting happiness is a result of the power and mediation of Jesus connected with faith in him as Messiah and Son of God: That believing, ye might have life through his name.

# EDUCATION.

From the N. Haven Intelligencer. LADIES GREEK ASSOCIATION OF NEW-HAVEN. For the establishment of Female Education in Greece.

The design of this noble enterprise, and the promse which it holds out at the present crisis of im-nense and lasting usefulness to Greece, were exnibited with clearness in the communication to our last number. We publish this week, the Constitu-tion of the Association, to exhibit more formally the plan of co-operation. The enterprise is one which commends itself at first sight to the heart and charity of every one. Particularly does it address itself to the ladies of our land—more pointedly, perhaps, than to those of any other country. Their privileges are greater, their influence great er, their worth better understood and appreciated; and therefore, are they particularly addressed by a project that concerns the moral and mental elevation of their sex, and through them the elevation of a people. "Now" is not only "the time, if ever, to do something for Greece," but this is the way of all others in which it should be done. At this juncture of her fortunes, the best offering which charity, or philanthropy can tender her is, beyond a question, to show her the way of retaining the liberty which she has just attained at such a cost, and sav her from relapsing into the bondage from which she has at length escaped. All the counsel that we have to impart on that head, in the single and simple lesson which we are every day taught and which the world is fast learning, that the strength of a people is in their intelligence and virtue." ledge is power," and "wisdom a defence." For our offering, then, let us lead in the way of acquiring this true and abiding strength, and aid in implanting among them virtue sufficient to guide it to proper ends. But the elements of a nation's character are fixed in the education of its youth—the die of its morality or wisdom is stamped when its minds are plastic and tender. The enterprise of philanthropy then, which the ladies of this city have undertaken, and in which the ladies of our State and country are invited to co-operate, is one which aims directly to secure the freedom of Greece, and elevate her character. It commences with its renovating efforts farther back even than her youth -it proposes to rear up pious and enlightehed mo-thers for her children.

thers for her children.

The crowning feature and beauty of this project is that it is the sole and appropriate understaking of females, for elevating "the moral and intellectual privileges" of females, in a distant and civilized nation. The idea takes a moral sublimity while we contemplate it, and we believe is unprecedented in history. A will all the redown durings of "good in the property of the sole of the in history. Amid all the modern devices of "good will to man," we remember no one that comes up to this, of the females of a foreign and distant na tion co-operating to exalt the condition of their sex among a people to whom they are related only by the affinities of humanity and sympathy. The la-dies of our land, we are certain, will fall in with this undertaking heart and hand, and show that there is something more in it than beauty of design.

The enterprise would never have obtained to much respect from the inhabitants of Greece as nov;

nor have been met with so much alacrity. The character of the female is at present enhanced in the eyes of the brave Greek, and any effort which considered to American friends, that some cloth not made up should be sent for the exercise of the scholars. sults their welfare will receive from him increased respect. But a little while since, the projectors of respect. But a little while since, the projectors of respect. But a little while since, the projectors of respect. But a little while since, the projectors of the Sabbath exercises when the Scripture lessing finding their designs underrated, and their kindness unappreciated. The debasing tendency of a sensual creed among the followers of Mahomet—the conventions into the same and the same and the same are recited and explained, more than 100 visitors are often present. Helpers of both sexes are greatly needed for the successful conduct of the sensual creed among the followers of Mahomet—
the corrupting influence of polygamy and concubinage, which it permitted among the Turks, their
masters—had acted by contagion on all the shores
of the Mediterranean, and degraded the female
character to a most humiliating level. She was
esteemed, and with some exceptions, is still esteemed
but little better than a valued chattel—a cherished
article of property, whose value consisted in her article of property, whose value consisted in her article of property, whose value consisted in her personal charms; and a neglected one when they are effaced—her life, liberty and pleasures at the complete disposal of the will and appetite of her lord. Could it be expected that slaves and bondsmen to such a race should escape the contamination? The influence, however, of a different religion the memory and example of one waited and expected. ion, the memory and example of an exalted and re-fined ancestry, and more than all, probably, the binding and endearing effect of suffering adversity in common, had elevated the female above this in the eye of the Greek. Added to this, the late struggle to fling off their chains, with its hideous train of rapine and butchery, has presented to the eye of Greece such examples of constancy and fidelity in her mothers and daughters, such instances of exalted patriotism and stern virtue, as have elevated them high in the loveand admiration of their countrymen. We need not fear therefore, but that any enterprise that regards their well-being will be now met with cordiality and respect. Nay, we are not left to infer it, we have as was shown in our last a loud and earnest welcome to their shores.

#### CONSTITUTION

Of the New Haven Ladies' Greek Association.

Of the New Haven Ladies' Greek Association.

ART. I. The object of this Association shall be to cooperate in promoting the moral and intellectual renovation of Greece, by the establishment and support of one or more Female Schools in that coentry.

ART. H. Every lady, centributing annually to the funds of the Association, shall be a member. Gentlemen, contributing to the funds, shall be patrons of the Association.

ART. HI. There shall be elected annually, from among the members of the Association, a President, a Secretary, and twelve other Managers; whose duty it shall be to fill vacancies in their own number, to take measures for increasing and collecting the funds, to fix the time and place, and make all necessary arrangements for the Annual Public Meeting, to call when necessary occasional meetings of the Association, to direct the appropriation of money, to correspond with kindred societies, and generally to superintend the interests of the Association.

ART. IV. There may be elected from among the patrons of the Association a committee to assist the Managers by advice and correspondence.

advice and correspondence.

ART. V. The funds collected shall be paid into the hands

ART. V. The funds collected shall be paid into the hands of a Treasurer, appointed annually from among the patrons, who shall pay them out to the order of the Managers, signed by their President and Secretary.

ART. VI. There shall be an annual public meeting of the members and patrons of the Association, at such time in the month of August or September as the Managers shall appoint; at which the receipts and expenditures, and all the proceedings for the year shall be fully reported.

#### From the same. GREECE.

The following miscellaneous notices respecting Greece, are extracted from sundry letters and a file of the Government Gazette, received the last week by a gentleman in this city.

Patrons of Literature.—The Zosimades were our brothers of Joannina, afterwards established as merchants in Moscow, Vienna, Leghorn, &c. At their expense many valuable works in modern Greek, have been published by Coray, Gazes and other literary men. From a correspondence in the Gazette, between the Governor of Greece, and the only surviving brother, Nicholas Zosimas, of Mos-cow, it appears that he has just presented the Greek government, with twenty-lour cases of books, for the "instruction of the youth in science and relig-ion." He also holds out the promise of others when the navigation of the Black Sea is again open.
Can nothing be done by our own countrymen towards replenishing the libraries of Greece not only with books in foreign languages, but with the best works in English literature?

New Publication .- Among others we see advertised the first volume of a miscellaneous work, containing two poems of Theodore, the Forerunner, with copious notes by the "wise Coray."

Death of a Learned Greek .- The cause of letters has sustained a loss in the death of the archimon-drite, Anthimos Gazes. Few of his countrymen could compare with this veteran Lexicographer in President, had enjoyed his instructions, and his "three-toned" Lexicon, in ancient and modern Greek, will long remain a standard work in the Greek schools.

Liberated Slaves .- A French frigate had arrived, bringing nearly 300 Greek slaves, who had been redeemed in Alexandria and Cairo, by an agent of the king of France. Their names, ages, and places of nativity are published in the Gazette. Two hundred others had been ransomed, but chose to remain with the Greeks in Egypt, under the protection of the Patriarch of Alexaudria, Lord Bridhec, an English nobleman, had also liberated 14 Greek captives, and sent them from Egypt to their respective homes at his own expense.

Assistance to the poor. - A physician at Napoli, divertises that he will render gratuitous aid to such sick poor as may call upon him. The government have also in some instances sold grain to the most needy at less than cost price. It must be obvious, however, that with all the aid which can be furnished in the country itself, the coming winter will be one of great distress. The war is still carried on in the northern parts of Greece, and in other quarters the miserable inhabitants cannot be expected at once to recover from the desolations of many years. Is there nothing in our wardrobes and garers which we can spare for the half-clad, fan ing widows and orphans, that have already shared so largely of our bounty? Gladly would the teachers who hope to sail for Greece in 6 or 8 weeks, take charge of such benefactions.

School in Sura .- By a letter from the Greek Master, it appears that this school which has been supported for a year by American charities, contains 125 girls, and 205 boys. A Greek lady had been employed by Dr. Korck to teach the girls knitting and needle-work, every afternoon. In the morn they are taught reading writing and arithmetic Some specimens of their needle-work have been sent in the package, which bear as honorable testimony to the skill of their little fingers, as did the statements in a late Intelligencer to the retentive-ness of their memories. As we have given the names of their memories. As we have given the names of several who were most diligent and successfull in their studies, we think it but fair to copy others which are written on these very creditable efforts of the needle. They are Katenkes Kororonaiou, Despoinou Constantoulake, Joustin Zemeri-

Slates, and other articles of stationary, would be ve-

ry acceptable.

At the Sabbath exercises when the Scripture les-

A Greek Authoress .- Mention was made, in a ate article on Female education in Greece, of Evanthen a Greek lady, whose pen had been employed in the cause of education and liberty. Before the destruction of the flourishing college of Haivali in Asia Minor, in which her brother Theophilus was professor of mathematics, she had translated from the French a volume of 300 pages, entitled, "A Father's advice to his Daughter." It was published at Haivaii, in 1820, and is declicated to the young females of Greece who are lovers of literature (Φιλομουσας.) The original work was sent her from Paris, by the venerable Coray, who stands at the head of learned men among the modern Greeks Prefixed to the translation is a letter from him to his "very dear daughter," containing many kind wishes and paternal counsels, both for her and the

daughters of his country generally.

Another of her publications is a "Letter of certain Greek Ladies to the Female Friends to Greece,' and presents a moving appeal to their more favor-ed sisters in other lands. Her last work Nikerates, a tragedy on the fall of Missolonghi. It was dedicated to the "sacred dust of those Greek females who have been sacrificed in behalf of Greece," and contains an address to her surviving countrywomen. It was not intended for the stage, but in the darkest hour of her country's hopes, was a last effort to rekindle the dying patriotism of her country's de-

# RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BARMEN, IN PRUSSIA.
ACCOUNT OF THE RHEINISH MISS. SOCIETY To the Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

SIR,—A desire has been expressed by many persons, that some account should be given to the reslips, that some account should be given to the re-ligious public, of the visit recently paid to the Rhen-ish Missionary Society in the valley of Barmen. In the absence of Dr. Philip and the Rev. M. Wilks, I do not feel entirely at liberty to disregard this de-sire; and in endeavoring to gratify it, I shall rely

sire; and in endeavoring to gratify it, I shall rely rather on the brief statement of a few facts, than on the manner of recording them.

Dr. Philip, Mr. Joshua Wilson, and myself, left London on the 28d of June, and on the 25th we were joined by Mr. Wilks, at Antwerp. We visited Rotterdam, where we found our kind friend Mr. Stockfeld, missionary to the Jews in Germany, waiting our arrival. In his company we pursued our course towards Barmen, meaning, if in our power, to return for a longer sojourn in Holour power, to return for a longer sojourn in Holour power, to return for a longer sojourn in Holland. We reached the place of destination on June the 29th.

situated in what was the kingdom of Wurtemberg, but is now a constituent part of the Prussian dominions. The entire valley embraces the town of Elberfeld, as well as that of Barmen; and the total population is not less than 60,000. It is a manupopulation is not less than 60,000. It is a manufacturing district, and manufactures are here evidently elevating the people to higher civilization and to richer comforts. Labor is producing wealth; and wealth, by a fair distribution, is banishing want and rewarding industry. The overgrown proprietor, and the pennyless pauper, are alike unbrown hare.

This valley is not only favored by the bounties of ovidence, it is adorned by the hand of nature. The class of scenery is the beautiful; and there are few spots that can be considered to excel it in beauty. The dwellings of factors are mostly detached, and are built on such lines of ground as to prevent any formal and unpicturesque objects from meeting The hills rise on either hand with considthe eye. The hills rise on either hand with considerable boldness, and take every possible inclination. so that hill appears reposing on the top of hill, and the same objects are seen in different combination at every movement. Frequently the spectator will find himself completely shut up in one of the windings of the valley, and then his car will be awakened by the sound of the busy water-wheel; his eye will rest on the fertile lands covered with madder, clover, and corn; around him, the hills will spring up in every direction; sometimes revealing their naked and rocky forms, and more frequently clothed with young forests waving to the winds of heaven, while the river will roll briskly sound learning, or useful labors in several departments of literature. Count Capo D'Istria, the sand works, and carrying silently comfort to ten thousand habitations. In fact, the scenery is very like that presented to us in the vallies of Gloucestershire; and those who have seen them will con-

der this no mean praise.

But it is the religious state of this people which is most interesting. They are of the Reformed and Lutheran profession united. Their attention is not diverted by religious disputes from religion it-self; for at present they are of one faith and practice. They show a remarkable attachment to the means of religion; new churches are building be-cause the old ones are overflowing; and there are comparatively few who do not attend public wor-At a town about ten miles fro inquired of the pastor how many churches they had? he replied, three. I asked, what was the attendance? At the three, he said, there were about 5000. "And what," said I, "is the population? "O," he replied, "about 5000, exclusive of children." "What then," I continued, "do all the people attend public worship?" "Yes—nearly all."
There are in this valley thirteen protestant pas-

tors; twelve of whom we had the pleasure of ing and knowing in our hasty visit. It was our united impression, that at no association of ministers in our country, had we met a body of men more respectable for talent, more eminent for piety, or more remarkable for usefulness. They have cided attachment for evangelical truth, without any inclination to the excesses of Antinomianism. The love of Christ was at once their theme and eir motive; and this love constrained them to love as brethren, and in charity to seek the salvation of men. A stranger is speedily struck with the en-tirely good understanding and fellowship pervading amongst these holy men. I observed, for instance that two pastors dwelt with their families in th different compartments of one house; and that the division between them was made by two rooms, which were fitted up as school-rooms. I inquired the use of these; "They are," was the reply, "rooms in which the children assemble to receive eligious and useful instruction from the pastors and

On our arrival, we found every thing prepared, so as to occupy the time to the fullest advantage. On the Monday morning, we met a few friends for the purpose of general explanation; and in the af-

ternoon, we went to meet the pastors and deputations from the several committees on the subject of the missions. Dr. Philip gave a detailed account of the manner in which the stations were managed in South Africa, in which they were all greatly interested; and their own particular plans were made the subject of discussion and advice. In this inter-course it appeared, that they had not above three hundred pounds set apart for the use of the four missionaries they proposed to send out, and that they must cost, in the course of the first year, nearly a thousand pounds. It was suggested that they might not be aware of this; and that probably they would send a less number; but they were evdently prepared beyond our highest expectations. They were acting, not under temporary excitement, but fixed principle. One of the pastors said, "We know our people." Another remarked, "It is the Lord's work;" and the treasurer, who is a respectable banker, said, "I will answer for every draft on necount or our missionaries being duly honored." This meeting was evidently felt to be beneficial to our friends at Barmen, and to us it was gratefully edifying.

on the Tuesday, in the early part of the morning, we had conference with some of the friends; and at noon we went to the seminary to attend the examnation of the young men previous to their ordina-tion. We found, on our arrival, several ministers who were deputed to this work, and we were glad find that it terminated in common satisfaction

and earnest prayer.

We were then formally introduced to the missionaries. They are, John Gottlieb Leipold, Gustavus Adolphus Zahn, Paul Daniel Luckhoff, and Theobald Von Wurmb. The latter was formerly in the army. He fought in the battle of Leipsic as lieutenant, and obtained two medals of honor. He afterwards studied medicine, and obtained a diploma; and, subsequently, he has become a serious Christian, and chosen to lay his honors at the foot of the cross. Their teachers and pastors spoke of them with entire confidence, as possessed of great

Simplicity in their views, and much fervor of piety.

Our greatest surprise was yet to come. In send-Our greatest surprise was yet to come. In sending forth these four young men, we had, with the exception of Mr. Wiks, considered that the friends were sending out all they had; but the business of the lecture-room was no sooner completed than we were invited to another department of the house, where we were introduced to seven other young persons pursuing their studies. Still I thought that they were training for ministerial labor generally. I put the question accordingly. "No," was was the reply; "these are all missionaries, and this is, exclusively, a missionary college," I believe my companions were as greatly surprised and delighted as was myself.

We took hasty but hospitable refreshments at

the residence of one of the pastors, and then pro-ceeded to church, to witness the solemnities of orceeded to church, to witness the solemnites of ordination. The people were hastening to the same
point in streams. We could, with great difficulty,
get to our reserved places: still the church was filing, and still the people were remaining in crowds
without. The heads of the congregation were
literally piled up to the ceiling, and in a short time,
necess was found to the ceiling itself, and a great
number ascended, with the hope that, by favor of
the spaces for ventilation, (of which there were
many) they might participate in the service. Howmany) they might participate in the service. However, this undue eagerness had nearly led to fatal consequences. The ceiling-joists, of course, were not made to bear such weights, and, in the early part of the service, some of them gave way. The scene now bore a serious aspect: several rumors having got affoat, the whole congregation rose with speechless alarm: alarm was succeeded by panic: screams and cries were raised: and the people, who stood astounded one moment, rushed, the next, to the doors and windows for safety. Happily, the ministers remained firm, and endeavored to tranquillize the people; and such was their interest in the occasion, that so soon as they could know the extent of the evil, they hastened back to the deserted church, and every thing was soon forgotten in the devotion which the services inspired. As we left on the conclusion of the worship, we have not the means of knowing, but we hope no serious accident befel any one, although many slight injuries were sustained. This is one of those events which, although fraught with evil, are prevented from

discharging it by a gracious and invisible hand.

The service, on this occasion, was introduced by Pastor Leipold: the ordination, charge, and prayer, were offered by Pastor Graber, the senior minister and President of the Committee. The Missionaries were then presented to Dr. Philip, and he, Mr. Wilks, and myself, addressed the assembly. This was followed by an exhortation from the Mr. Richter, and the presentation of the One of the Missionaries then took an affecting farewell of the ministers and congregation, and Pastor Krummacher offered earnest prayer to God. We

Parted under its influence.

It was, altogether, a most interesting and impressive occasion. To the people there was every thing to make it so. It was an ordination service; these were the first Missionaries they had sent forth these were the first Missonaires they had sent form from the valley; Christian brethren from Africa, England, and France, had come over to show a sympathy in their proceedings. They were great-ly affected: the men wept even as the women; we all wept together. "I have never seen," said a venerable pastor, "any thing like it. It is a little Pentecost."

For ourselves we were not less delighted or refreshed. As we hastened to leave this interesting people, we felt that that day had been to them, the commencement of a period which would hold a prominent place in their memory in all after time; and, less consciously, we were the subjects of kin-dred impressions; for before we had wholly cleared the skirts of the town, we found ourselves exclaim "Well, we shall never forget Barmen."

ing, "Well, we shall never forget Barmen."

I have thus, my dear Sir, endeavored to meet public expectation in relation to Barmen, but, without time for revision; I trust the friends of religion amongst us, will become increasingly interested in proportion as they have improved knowledge of its circumstances, they will offer more frequent prayers

for its success. I am your's most truly,
Hackney, (Signed,) ANDREW REED.
[London Evang. Mag.

[Our readers are familiar with the name and character of the Rev. Dr. Philip, who has been for some years superintendant of the mission stations of the London Missionary Society in South Africa, and who has done much for the cause lately at public meetings in England during a visit. They will also recollect the ordination at Paris of three French Missionaries for South Africa, and their introduction to the Missionary Society meeting in London, as related in the Recorder of July 16th. The preceding article makes them mainted with the ordination of young Missionaries in Prussia, intended for the same destination, which ceremony was witnessed by Dr. Philip, Rev. Mr. Wilks of Paris, and Rev. Mr. Reed of London. The following notice brings these interesting laborers in the vineyard together in London,

MMIRIU CTTI V.13-19

with several English Missionaries besides, comm the prayers of the Church to the God of Missions in solemn prayer, being "about to depart on the morrow" to their

field of labor.] The Departure of Dr. Philip and the Missionaries from England, France, & Prussia, for South Africa.

from England, France, & Prussia, for South Africa.

Thursday, the I6th July, being the day fixed for the Missionary party to join the vessel at Gravesend, the Wednesday evening was set apart for a service of special prayer, to commend them, finally, to the divine blessing and protection. It was held at the Rev. Andrew. Reed's Meeting, Cannon-street Road, as Dr. Philip and his family had stood in Christian fellowship with the Church assembling in that place, during their sojourn in England. There were present, Mesars. Prosper Lemue, Isaac Bisseux, and Samuel Rolland, from France; Mesars. John Gottlieb Leipold, Gustavas Adolphus Zahu, Paul Daniel Luckhoff, and Theobald von Wurmb, with his wife, from Prussia; and Messrs. John Baillie and wife, Theophilus Atkinson und wife, Wm. Fyvie and wife, and Dr. Philip and wife, and two daughters, with Miss E. Lyndall, from England; all destined for Missionary labor in Africa, except Mr. Fyvie, who is returning to Surat with restored health, and Miss Lyndall, who goes out under the care of Dr. Philip, to raise and conduct an infant school at the Cape.

net an infant school at the Cape.

The service began with singing and prayer. The prayers are offered by the Rev. W. Fyvie and I. Bisseux. The

The service began with singing and prayer. The prayers were offered by the Rev. W. Fyvie and I. Bisseux. The Rev. A. Reed then explained the order of the service, and particularly introduced the Prussian Missionaries to the congregation, as this was the first occasion on which they had appeared in public; with which, he connected a brief but interesting account of the Missionary society at Barmen, which he, in conjunction with Dr. Philip, the Rev. M. Wilks, and Joshua Wilson, Esq., had recently visited.

The Rev. F. Monod, Secretary of the Missionary Society in France, and Pastor of the Protestant church in Paris, then edified and delighted the meeting by a short and animated necount of the origin and progress of that Society, and of the beneficial influence it had had on the state of religion in that country. He informed the necting that there were already eighty-six Auxiliary Societies formed, and that the very effort which had been made to send out the three young men then present, had itself produced the additional sum necessary for its accomplishment.

Baron von Wurmb was next introduced, as the representative of this Prussian brettren, and, by the kind aid of the Rev. Mr. Jetter, who acted as his interpreter, addressed the congregation. He expressed himself in a most feeling and pious manner. He spoke of the great joy he had in visiting England, and in beholding the work of the Lord, and in worshipping with English congregations; of the satisfaction he had in going out under the care of Dr. Philip; of the particular pleasure he had in doing so, united with his French brethren, since some years ago he had thought it his duty to fight against their nation. He then detailed, briefly, the very interesting circumstances of his conversion and devotedness to the work of a Missionary, and concluded by

duty to fight against their nation. He then detailed, briefly, the very interesting circumstances of his conversion and devotedness to the work of a Missionary, and concluded by expressing his sole dependance on the Lord and Saviour, and by entreating in his name and that of his brethren, the carnest and persevering prayers of the congregation.

Dr. Philip then, as the representative of the English brethren, gave a final and forcible address to the people. He referred to the many emotions which then possessed him; to the encouraging aspect of the times; to the remarkable nature of that meeting, and to the peculiar joy it inspired. He expressed his confidence in Providence, and pledged himself and his brethren to go forward cheerfully in the work; calling on the charches of England, at the same time, to pledge themselves to labor and pray for their success. He then urged, with great carnestness, the necessity

time, to pledge themselves to fabor and pray for their success. He then urged, with great carnestness, the necessity of prayer, the trial of separation, and the importance of each one looking forward to the judgment seat of Christ.

After an appropriate hymn, the Rev. J. Fletcher expressed his joy at being present at so pentecoatal a meeting; and took up the pledge of Dr. Philip, by assuring the brethren who were leaving us, how greatly they were beloved of us, how certainly they would possess an affectionate place in our memories and our prayers; and how fully the ministers and churches felt theusselves engaged to support the great cause in which they were embarked, till death.

The Rev. A. Reed then commended the Missionaries and meeting in solemn prayer to God, to the word of his grace, and the keeping of his providence.

This was altogether a remarkable meeting. It is only once in a life time that one can hope to worship under such circumstances; and the effect on the congregation corresponded with the peculiarity of circumstance. The place was crowded. The people were engaged three hours in the service, and the interest was not only sustained, but advanced, till the utterance of the benediction. The difficulty was to get the people to separate, and when they did depart, it was with the solemn and holy conviction that God had was to get the people to separate, and when they did depar it was with the solemn and holy conviction that God had been in the place. May the many prayers offered for our beloved brethren, be richly answered; and may those pagers return on the churches and ministers offering them, in enlarged blessings on themselves.

On Saturday, July 18, the whole of the Missionaries

sailed from Gravesend, in the ship Charles Kerr, Captain Brodie, for South Africa and the East Indies. [London Evang. Mag.

# PERSECUTIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Evangelical Magazine for August, contains some additional facts on this subject, furnished by Dr. J. P. Smith. M. Alexander Lenoir, while travelling and laboring as a Home Missionary, arrived at Payenne, Jan. 5 1829, and was invited to the house of a friend, where, that 1829, and was invited to the house of a friend, where, that same ovening, a small number assembled to hold a Missionary prayer meeting. About half past eight o'clock the magistrate of the place came, entered the house, arrested Mr. Lenoir, and required bail for his appearance to answer a criminal charge. The accused, not being able on the a criminal charge. The accused, not being able on the emergency to procure the requisite securities, was put in prison. After five days he was brought up for examination. On Jan. 29, he obtained the security demanded, and was set at liberty. In about two months he was brought to trial, and condemned to a year's imprisonment, and the payment of all the costs which his enemies had chosen to incur. He appealed to the Superior Court at Lausanne, which changed the sentence into a year's banishment with payment of costs; a sentence ruinous to himself, with swife and three young children; as his means of support is the cultivation of a farm. The principal crime alleged against this man, was, conducting religious worship in a against this man, was, conducting religious worship in family, where were present seven or eight persons not of the family. Several other iniquitous prosecutions have been instituted—one against a dissenting minister for bap-tizing a child, and against the futher of the child, and one of the civil or the property of the child, and one of his friends, a physician, at whose house the baptism was administered; and others for no better cause.—Chr. Mir

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Abstract of the 29th Report, rendered in May, 1829.

The state of the funds during the past year has occasioned considerable anxiety. At the close of the 3d quarter, Dec, 31, 1828, the expenditure on the General Account had exceeded the receipts by upwards of £6000. The Committee deemed it necessary to reduce the expendi-ture; and as the reception and preparation of students at the Missionary Institution at Islington is the seminal principle of the expenditure, it is obvious the reduction must commence there. They resolved therefore, at the beginning of Feb. to limit the number to be received to 20. There was, however, an increase of receipts on the 4th quarter; so that the gross receipts of the year amounted to £53,642, and the expenditures to £55,273. Excess of expenditure, £1.811. Seventeen new Associations have been formed during the

Candidates, Students, and Missionaries .- Eight can Cansuates, Students, and Missionaries.—Eight can-didates for missionary Service have been received during the year. Five of the Society's students have been ordain-ed Priests by the Bishop of London, and three admitted to the order of Deacons. Two of the laborers in connection with the Society have, in the providence of God, been re-moved by death during the year. Eight, with their families, have returned lome; and two are on their voyage. Four have withdrawn from the Society. Ten individuals have gone forth to labor in various parts of the world: and four have returned to their stations. All the missionaries, whose departures were stated in the last Report, have arrived at their respective destinations.

Missionary Institution.—It was stated in the last Report, that excentes rudents were then in the Society. Institution and the stated in the last Report, that excentes rudents were then in the Society. In

port, that seventeen students were then in the Society's Institution. Ten have rince been admitted, including two from Basle; making a total of twenty-seven. Of this number, four Missionaries and two Catechias have proceeded to their stations; three have withdrawn; two have been dismissed; one is at present in the country; and fifteen are now in the Institution.

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continue the same in number, as in the preceding year. The Stations have undergone some change, and have been increased by 4: in West, Africa, the station among the Sherbros has been suspended: in the Mediterranean mission, Egypt and Abyasinia are at present counted as one station: in South India, Tellicherry has been added; and in the West Indies, 5 stations have been added, all in Jamaica.

The Teachers have according to the returns, been much station: in South India, Tellicherry has been added; and in the West Indies, 5 stations have been added, all in Jamaica. The Teachers have, according to the returns, been much reduced in number; but some of these returns are, in this point, particularly defective: the English clergymen are diminished by 10, and the Lutheran increased by 1: the European laymen are less by 3, and the European women by 10: there is a diminution, in the returns, of 141 native male teachers and 4 female; arising chiefly from the imperfect returns from some parts of the North-India mission, and from the omission of all returns of native teachers in the West-India and Ceylon missions. The scholars are increased by 877 boys, but are diminished by 678 girls and 341 youths and adults; making a diminution, on the whole, of 142: the diminution in the girls arises from the adoption of a more restricted, but apparently more efficient, system, at Calcutta; and from the derangement of the Society's schools at Antigua: to the same cause in Antigua, and to the wait of returns of youths and adults from Calcutta, Benares, and the North-West America mission, must be attributed the deficient was treated in their numbers. the North-West America mission, must be attributed deficiency above stated in their numbers.

# BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1829.

#### ANNIVERSARIES AT ANDOVER.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .- The usual exercises of the Anniversary in the Theological Seminary at Andover, were held on Wednesday the 23d inst. The following were the subjects of the Dissertations, by the young gentlemen whose names are affixed to them respectively. Prayer preceded the exercises of the morning. Sacred music close ed those of the forenoon, and commenced and closed those

FOR ENOON.

Use of other men's thoughts; E. Tenny, Corinth, Vt.—Inspiration of Paul; C. B. Tracy, N. Marlborough.—The tree of Life, and the tree of knowledge of Good and Evil, Gen. 2: 9.; E. C. Bridgman, Belchertown,—Accommodation of Classical habits to the work of a village Preacher; R. Southgate, Portland, Me.—Effects of Sectarian Zeal on the cause of truth; A. R. Clark, Lunenburg, Vt.—The meaning of the phrase dixentocive, Geov. burg, Vt.-The meaning of the phrase δικαιοσύνη Θεου, Rom. 1: 17; W. Follett, Middlebury, Vt.-Character of Thomas Shepard; C. M. Putnam, Marietta, Ohio.—Secret profanation of the Sabbath; H. Little, Boscawen, N. H.—Condition and prospects of the Heathen, Rom. 1: 20; C. Marsh, Danville Vt.-Ignatius Loyola; C. W. Allen, Taunton.—Jesuitism in the United States; G. Punchard, Salem.—Importance of a clear perception of Evangelical truth; L. Pratt, Shelburne.—Influence of natural temperament on Christian character; J. S. C. Abbot, Frunswick, Mc.—The Waldenses; L. Hosford, Thetford, Vt.—Scriptural use of the number seven; S. D. Jewett, Barnstead, N. H.—The Parables of Christ; J. W. Chickering, Phillipston.—Exposition of Rom. 9: 3; P. Chickering, Phillipston.—Exposition of Rom. 9: 3; P.
W. Warriner, Canandaigua, N. Y.—Manner of conducting Theological Discussion; C. W. Babbit, Hartwick,
N. Y.—Exposition of John 16: 8—22; L. Robbins, Wethersfield, Conn.—Sublimity of conception promoted by the study of the Bible; T. D. Southworth, Bridgewater, N. Y. AFTERNOON.

AFTERNOON.

Divine Benevolence displayed in the precepts of the Moral Law; H. Shedd, Leominster.—The persecution of Christians under Nero; I. M. Wead, Hinesburgh, Vt.—Moral obligations of the Preacher to be eloquent; J. M. Rowland, Fairfield, Conn.—Source of Universalism; G. Trask, Beverly.—Expository Preaching; H. O. Higley, Castleton, Vt.—The duties of Christians towards the Aborigines of our Country; J. K. Young, Dover, N. H.—Influence of Prayer on the mind; A. H. Reed, Oakham.—Are the Rules of Interpretation which are applied to other writings, applicable to the Scriptures?; O. A. Taylor, Hateley.—The Preacher's success dependent on Divine In-Are the Rules of Interpretation which are apparent to the Rules of Interpretation which are apparent spitings, applicable to the Scriptures?; O. A. Taylor, strings, applicable to the Scriptures?; O. A. Taylor, Hawley.—The Preacher's success dependent on Divine Influence; S. H. Keeler, Brandon, VI.—Means of promoting Revivals of Religion; J. Starkweather, Worthington.—The location of Eden, Gen. 2: 8, 10—14; S. Wigman, N. Yarmouth, Me.—Influence of indefinite phrase-ology on the Preacher's work; M. M. Post, Cornneall, VI.—Influence of Theological opinions on Sacred Eloge. N. Adams, Salem.

At the conclusion of the afternoon services, the following farewell hymn, composed by Mr. Neheniah Adams, of Salem. was sung by the members of the Senior class, standing together on the menge, in front of the audi

Tune - Greenville. Beautiful upon the mountains Are the messengers of peace, Publishing the news of pardon Through a Saviour's righteousness; Joyful tidings Of a Saviour's righteousness.

Hark! the voice of Jesus, calling, "Heralds of my Cross, arise! Go and publish news of pardon; See! a world in ruin lies.

Preach salvation,
'Till I call you to the skies.'' Jesus, we obey thy summons

See thy servants waiting stand;
When our song of praise is ended,
We will go at thy command.
Great Redeemer!
Guide us by thine own right hand.

Scenes of love and sacred friendship,
We will bid you all farewell.
O'er the earth's wide face we wander,
News of Jesus' love to tell.
We forever
Now must part, and say, Farewell.

Often have we joined these voices nour songs of social praise,
And, around our alter bending, Prayer at morn and evening rais'd We shall never Here again unite in praise.

Brethren, may we meet together On the mount of God above; Will be full of Jesus' love. Saviour, bring us Safely to thy home above.

# PORTER RHETORICAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 22d, was the anniversary of the Porter Rhetorical Society. The exercises, besides music and prayers, were an Oration, a Poem, and an Address. The Oration was by Mr. Martin M. Post, of the Class now leaving the Seminary, on "The Union of Studious and Ac-tive Habits in a Preacher." Poem, by Richard H. Dana Esq. of Cambridge, on "The Soul." The Address was by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Braintree, on "The influ ence of the present age on the eloquence of the pulpit.' The characteristics of the age selected for illustration, " the widely extended commercial intercourse among the nations"-" the rapid improvements made in literature and political science"-" the special effusions of the Holy Spirit on Christendom"-and "the prevailing spirit of benevolen enterprize.17

SOCIETY OF INQUIRY. On Tuesday evening, the expected Oration before the So

ciety of Inquiry respecting Missions, failed in consequence of the sickness of the speaker. Prof. Stuart made a short address, stating the origin and general objects of the Society. It is one object, to ascertain the actual state of differ ent countries, and the adaptation of the inquirers to that situation, as to climate, and every fact that may serve to guide them in their duty. There is great want of authentic and accurate information on this subject; and the Society needs donations of books, and funds for the purchase of books, adapted to the purpose.

#### SOCIETY OF ALUMNI. A Discourse was delivered before this Society on Wed-

esday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, of New-York, from Heb. 13. 17, They watch for your souls, as they that must give account. The preachers for the next anniversary are, Rev. Pres. Lord, of Dartmouth college, and Rev. J. Hawes, of Hartford, Conn.

# BIBLICAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held, to consult upon measures for promoting the knowledge of the Bisalt upon measures for promoting the anowieuge of the Di-ble in the original languages, Prof. Stuart was appointed chairman, and Mr. Calvin E. Stowe, Secretary of the meeting. Prof. Goodrich of New-Haven, introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is expedient to form an Association, for the purpose of acquiring and promoting the knowledge

of the Scriptures in their original languages.—This was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Shedd, of Ahington; and further remarked upon by Rev. E. Beecher, of Boston, and D. S.

outhmayd, of Concord, and passed unanimo ion of Rev. J. I. Foot, of Brookfield, seconded

y Rev. B. Green, of Kennebunk, Me.,

Resolved, That the contemplated Association should do all in its power, to encourage and sustain a periodical; [referring to the "Biblical Inquirer," about to be published at Andover, by Prof. Stuart and Mr. Stowe.]

Messrs. Stuart, Goodrich and Stowe, were appointed committee to report the draft of a constitution. Adjourned On Wednesday morning a constitution was reported and adopted, and the society elected the following officers: Prof. Stuart, of Andover Theol. Sem., President. Prof. Goodrich and Prof. Taylor, of New-Haven Theol. Sem.; Rev. Dr. Church, Pelham, N. H. Rev. B. Tappan, Augusta Me.; Rev. Dr. Codman, Dorchester; Pres. Butes, Midd. Coll.; Rev. Dr. Palmer, Charleston, S. C.; Prof. Turner, of Epis. Theol. Sem. N. York; Prof. Miller, of Princeto Theol. Sem.; Rev. Dr. Skinner, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Cincinnati, O., Vice Presidents. Calvin E. Stowe, Andover, Secretary. E. C. Tracy, Andover, Treasurer. Messrs. Stuart and Stowe, Directors ex of-ficio; Rev. A. Potter, Boston; E. C. Tracy, Andover; Prof. Peck, of Amberst Coll.; Prof. Upham, of Bowdoir Coll.; Pres. Lord, of Dart. College; Prof. Fowler, of Middlebury College; Pres. Wayland, of Brown Univ.; Rev. J Hawes, Hartford, Conn.; Prof. Gibbs, of Yale Coll.; Prof. Hodge, of Princeton Theol. Sem.; Prof. Mills, of Auburn Theol. Sem.; and Prof. Beckwith, of the Lane Seminary, Ohio, Directors.

#### BROWN PROFESSORSHIP.

The Board of Visitors, at their late meeting, "affirmed and established" the election, made in June last, by the Trustees, of the Rev. Beajamin B. Wisner D. D. as Brown Professor of Pastoral Theology and Ecclesiastical History, with the following amendment, viz. that in the title of the said Professorship, the phrase "Pastoral Theology" be omitted: it being understood that, if the Trustees should adopt this amendment, the general character of the duties to be assigned to the professor on this foundation be in accordance with the principles of the arrangement adopted by the Trustees in June last and presented to the Visitors for their concurrence. This proposal of the Visitors was acceded to by the Trustees. Thus it is elemented that the title of the professor on this foundation shall be "Brown Professor of Ecclesiastical History," (the title given to it by the founder in his last additional statutes,) and that the duty of the professor shall be to give instruction in Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.—Dr. Wisner, we understand, has declined the appointment; and the Rev. RALPH EMERSON of Norfolk, Conn. has been elected by the Trustees, and approved by the Visitors, as professor on this foundation.

Communicated.

#### ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES AND EVAN-GELISTS.

On the evening of Thursday, Sept. 24th, the following persons were ordained in Park Street Church, Boston, by the Presbytery of Newburyport, and delegations from several Congregational churches which had been invited as associates for the purpose, viz. Rev. HARRISON ALLEN, CALVIN W. BABBIT, ANSEL R. CLARK, WM. HERVEY. HENRY O. HIGLEY, HENRY LITTLE, CUTTING MARSH. MARTIN M. POST, CHARLES M. PUTNAM, HOLLIS READ. ANDREW H. REED, JONATHAN M. ROWLAND HENRY SHEDD, PHANUEL W. WARRINER, IRA M. WEAD and JOHN K. YOUNG. The Rev. Dr. Spring, of New-York, offered the introductory prayer; the Rev. Dr M'Dowell, of Elizabethtown, N. J. preached the sermon; the Rev. Gardner Perry, of Bradford, made the consecrating prayer; the Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport, gave th charge; the Rev. Mr. Proudfit of Newburyport, declared the fellowship of the Presbytery and the churches; and the Rev. Mr. White, of John's Island, S. C. closed the solemnities with prayer. In time of the consecrating prayer, the candidates kneeled around the platform by the pulpit, and sixteen ministers of the word imposed hands in the act of ordination. At the presentation of the fellowhaip, the same brethren newly ordained in the broad aisle.

Mr. Allen was of the class of 1828 at Andover; Messrs. Hervey and Read were of the class of the present year at Princeton; all the other brethren closed their period of study at Andover on the day preceding the ordination. The whole number is 16. Eight of them are engaged in the service of the Am. Home Missionary Society; four in that of the Am. Board; and four as agents for Benevolent Societies .- Domestic Missionaries: Mr. Babbit, it is expected, will go to Nashville, Tenn.; Messrs. Higley, Putnam, Rowland and Shedd, to Ohio; Mr. Post, to Illinois or Indiana: Messrs, Warriner and Wead, to Michigan .- Foreign Missionaries: Mr. Allen goes to the Choctaws; Mr Hervey, to Bombay; Mr. Marsh, to the Indians of the N. W. Territory; and Mr. Read to the Mediterranean .-Agents: Mr. Clark engages for the Am. Education Socie ty, in Ohio; Mr. Little for the same, in Massachusetts; Mr. Young for the same, probably in Connecticut; and Mr.

Reed for the American Bible Society. The sermon on this occasion was from Luke xiv. 23. And the lord said unto the servants, Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled. It was a strait-forward, plain, energotic discourse, calculated to inspire the breasts of the youthful heralds with love to souls, and an ardent desire to be useful in turning many to righteousness. The preacher considered 1. The condition of sinners in their state, the world over; II. The duty of ministers toward discharge of that duty. The subject was applied to ministers; to the Candidates; and to the Churches, in regard to the duty of raising up laborers for the immense harvest. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, to all the friends of the gospel. It is presumed that so large a number of men have never before been set apart for the ministry, in one day, in the United States; except in the Methodist connection, whose ordinations we think are annually made, at the meetings of Conferences. May these young servants of the Lord go forth to the distant fields of their destined labor, 'bearing precious seed;' and though they weep over the moral desolations they will behold, the trials and suffer ings they will endure, and the perverseness they cannot subdue, yet may they 'come again with joy, bringing their sheaves with them.'

# VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

The Rev. Mr. Patton of the city of New-York, has reurned from his tour in the western part of that State, as agent of the American Education Society. He travelled two months from 1200 to 1500 miles, and preached or addressed assemblies 59 times. Expences for travelling. \$44,44. He obtained 49 temporary scholarships, and two permanent of \$1000 each, amounting to \$5,675. He and Mr. Cornelius together obtained 23 scholarships, amounting to \$1,725; of which, if we reckon one half to Mr. P., it ill give as the result of his agency, \$6,537,50. If the 62 1-2 temporary scholarships be continued, as they probably will be, for 7 years, and we add the two permanent ones, the amount will be \$33,762,50. Mr. Cornelius, separately from Mr. P., also obtained 10 temporary scholarships. The result of the whole therefore is, that within two or three nonths, there have been secured in the western district, 82 emporary and two permanent scholarships, amounting to \$8,150; or, if the temporary continue 7 years, \$45,150. It is hoped also, "that as many as 50 young men will have been induced to commence a course of study for the ministry from hearing the sermons and statements. The subject of voluntary agencies was also urged by these gentlemen, at the anniversary of the Western Ed. Soc., and several clergymen pledged themselves for an agency of one or more N. Y. Obs. abr.

Young Men-A number of the clergy in the city of New York have agreed, to preach a series of discourses especially designed for the young. They may be expected to com-mence early in November, on Sabbath evenings, at the South Dutch Church, Exchange-place.

THE INFREQUENCY OF REVIVALS.

wer & soull

It cannot have escaped the notice of any intelligent Christian observer, that for many months past, there has been a remarkable infrequency of revivals in the United States. We speak more particularly of the Congregational and Presbyterian connections, because our intercourse is principally with them and our knowledge of their condition more particularly to the same through will an interconfect. But we appreciate the same through will be a long to the same through the perfect. But we apprehend the same remark will apply, to a great extent, to those other denominations which believe in revivals and which have heretofore been favored with them. Allowing for the increase of population within twenty years, for the greater number of churches and n.insters, and for the vastly more numerous facilities for circu ating intelligence of revivals which do occur, we apprehend that the last year must be considered as the most marked of all the twenty for an alarming spiritual drought. Only a few, small and transient showers have fallen on the whole heritage of the Lord in the land. In very few instances indeed, has there been a copious and continued shower of divine influence. For a long time, "the heavens over our heads" have been "brass, the earth beneath our feet as iron, and the rain of our land powder and dust."

We state our general impression, as aided by recollection and a hasty recurrence to the history of these years, without making a thorough examination. For evidence of the pres-ent and recent state of the churches, we refer to the pages of religious journals. Two and three years ago, deta ecounts of revivals were read in our columns almost weekly; now, they are exceedingly rare. The same is true of ose short notices and paragraphs, which are copied freely from one paper to another. We refer also to the published narratives, collected at the various public meetings. Be We refer also to the published sides, the frequent meetings of Conferences, all the State Asociations and the General Assembly have had their annual meetings, since the first of May past, and their Narra-tives of the state of Religion have been published. With one voice they say, ' Few revivals have occurred, and there is a general suspension of the special influences of the Spir-it.' The General Assembly reported not a small number of churches and congregations which had been watered; but

what were they among such a multitude as they reckon, from Maine to Missouri and Louisians, and from the Atlantic to the lakes? They were but as a few drops to the ocean. The extensive Association of Massachusetts report ed scarcely ten places, where any signal work had been wrought; and every other State of New-England joined her in her lamentations. We also refer every inquirer on this subject, to his personal acquaintance, to his private correspondence, and to all the modes in his power of learning the true condition of the churches. We shall be much surpried, if any such person can thus look abroad through the country and yet doubt the correctness of our statement It has been made a question, whether this remarkable

suspension of divine influences should be distinctly and prominently noted, in our journals, in the narratives of pubbodies, in the preaching of ministers and the conversation of Christians. Would it not be better, to be silent respect ing facts so disheartening to believers, and affording such ccasion for triumph to the opponents of the evangelical faith? For ourselves, we have no doubt that silence and reserve would be highly inexpedient. If the withdrawing of the Spirit is one of the greatest judgments of heaven, the If there have been sinful causes of the evil, they should be searched out and removed. If the Spirit is ever to return to us in mercies, we must pray for the blessing; but we never ask for favors till we feel our need of them, and the churches will not cry mightily unto God with one voice till they see the general dearth. But what will the opposers of revivals and of experimental religion say? Must we expose to them the nakedness of the land? Why not? nust calculate upon their opposition, whether we speak or be silent. It is all one to them, whether we pipe or mourn If we rejoice in revivals, they call it delusion. If we la-ment the want of them, they say unto us; 'Where is now your God?' Caution and prudence are needful; but we have precluded ourselves from the opportunity. We have adopted the custom of reporting and publishing the state of the churches at our public meetings. When we convene, we must make our statements and make them truly. A true statement shows that revivals are suspended; silence would tell the same tale.

But let the world know what we mean, when we say revivals are suspended. We do not mean, in this case, that the converts in former revivals have gone back to iniquity; or that the churches are rent with animosities and divisions; or that our communion tables and houses of wor-ship are deserted; or that our ministers are dismissed and rejected in great numbers; or that benevolent enterprizes are abandoned or forgotten. It is still true, and thanks-giving is due to the God of all grace for it, that "with scarcely any exception the churches are at peace. Public worship and ordinances are generally well attended; and meetings for conference and prayer are kept alive. Bible classes are common, and Sabbath-schools almost or quite universal." A Unitarian editor says, "These facts he hould think among the best indications that religion prospered." These are the "other signs, to which he imputes quite as much value fas to revivals, I which indicate the inrease" of religion and not its decline. But we are not satisfied with the form of godliness; nor with the spirit of christianity in a languishing condition. We believe that a whole congregation of the impenitent may sit regularly and seriously under the ministry of the gospel, and yet nany of them be dead in sin and ripening for deeper condemnation. We believe churches may walk in all the ordinances of the Lord, with real sincerity and faith at heart; and yet be in a comparatively lukewarm state of feeling, having lost their first love, and being conformed to this world in an awful degree in spirit and practice. We selieve that congregations in this condition, and even the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, are sunk into a state of sinful declension, and are like the heath in the desert not knowing when good comes. Here is the difference. Unitarian religion gives full evidence of flourishing, when its professors and others attend on preaching and public worship, and iniquity does not particularly abound. We, on the contrary, do not consider the forms of worship as con stituting the life and power of godliness. With us, religion s in a state comparatively low, if Christians are not lively in their graces, prayerful and devoted in their lives, abound ing in every good work, and holding forth the word of life before men with convincing power. If in a whole congregation, for many months, there are none to inquire "What sust I do to be saved?" If the multitude with one voice make excuse, and remain thoughtless and secure without ar nterest in the Saviour, then do we say the Spirit is withdrawn and the harvest is past.

But our chief concern is with our own churches, & not with nose who decry revivals and ridicule the converting influences of the Spirit. And it is our solemn conviction that God has a controversy with his people, which it becomes them to lay deeply to their heart, before the Lord can return to them and revive them again.

# REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

In the general dearth of intelligence, which falls under this head, we feel a more than common obligation to record every well attested fact, adapted to sustain the faith and animate the hopes of such as "wait for the salvation of the every well attested fact, adapted to sustain the faith and animate the hopes of such as "wait for the salvation of the Lord." It gives us great pleasure to be able to state, that an unusual attention to religion exists in several of the northern towns of Oxford county. In Rumford, more than 30 persons have recently professed a hope in Christ. On the first Sabbath in this month, fifteen were propounded for admission into the church, and others are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. In Dixfield, the work is very interesting; but they have no one to break unto them the bread of life. "Three or four weeks since, writes a clergyman of that County, "I spent a Sabbath at D. and found a few individuals, who appeared to be awakened and solemn. Last Saturday, (Sept. 5th.) I visited them again and spent the day with them; but, O, how different: Friteen are now rejoicing in hope. In the forenoon I called at several houses, and conversed with inquirers; in the afternoon, we had a meeting, such a one, as I scarcely ever attended. The sun went down, before we closed; and I know not but we

should have continued another hour, had I not been under sionary Society put it out of their power to send relief to the poor Christians, in such circumstances? Do, if you can, send some suitable person to D., at least for a few weeks."—The prospect now is, that, in answer to this appeal, the desired help will come in the course of next week.

### FOREIGN MISSION AUXILIARY.

FOREIGN MISSION AUXILIARY.

Agreeably to previous notice several clergymen and other friends of missions in Middlesex County, Mass. met at Concord at the Rev. Mr. Southmayd's meetinghouse on the 16th inst., for the purpose of forming a County Missionary Society, auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Rev. Dr. Wisner and Mr. David Green of Boston, a deputation from the Board, and Rev. Mr. Allen, an agent of the same, were present. Rev. Mr. Hurlbut was called to the chair, and Rev. Mr. Demond was chosen scribe. The inecting was opened with prayer by Dr. Wisner. Mr. Allen stated the object of the meeting.

Then the following resolution, offered by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wisner, and seported by an address from each, was adopted; viz. "That we think it our duty and privilege to co-operate with the friends of Missions in exertions to extend the Gospel to the Heathen; and that for this purpose we deem it expedient

riends of Missions in exertions to extend the Gospel to the leathen; and that for this purpose we deem it expedient o form at this time a Society in Middlesex county to be unxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions."

auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions."

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Green and sup-ported by an address from him, and seconded by the Itev. Mr. Southmayd, was also adopted; viz. "That the character and state of the Heathen, as subjects of God's moral gov-ernment, and as candidates for a future state of existence,

ernment, and as candidates for a future state of existence, call for such a kind of exertions in their behalf, as missionaries only are likely to make."

The following persons were then chosen Officers of the Society: Rev. Samuel Stearns, of Bedford, President. William Jackson Esq. of Newton, and Obadiah Thayer of Acton, Vice Presidents. Rev. Elijah Demond of Lincoln, Secretary. Mr. Josiah Davis of Concord, Treasurer.—Rev. John Told of Groton, Rev. Daniel S. Southmayd of Concord, Rev. Lyman Gilbert of Newton, Executive Com.

It is hoped, that the transactions of this day, and the subsequent operations of the Society now formed, will be instrumental of exciting a deeper interest in behalf of Missions through the county, than has bitherto been felt.—Com.

### From the Utica Journal.

WESTERN DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The adjourned meeting of this Society was holden on the vening of Sept. 16, at the Session Room of the 1st Preshyevening of Sept. 10, at the Session Room of the 1st Presby-terian Church in this village. After the proceedings of the last meeting had been read and a report received respecting the reception of the different plans of operation then sub-mitted to the public, it was found that neither had secured general approbation—that while some Presbyteries were in favor of an agency at Utica, under the H. M. Society at New York, others referred. favor of an agency at Uica, under the H. M. Society at New-York, others preferred a connection with the General Assembly's Board of Missions, and others to manage their Missionary concerns in their Presbyterial capacity. A motion was therefore made by Mr. J. Fine of Ogdensburg, that the present organization of the Society be dissolved, with the view of leaving each Presbytery to its own free choice as to its manner of operation and as to the body with which it would be connected. The evening was spent in discussing and modifying this proposition; and the Society then, without coming to any determination, adjourned to 8 o'clock the next morning. On Thursday morning the discussion was recumed and the following resolution finally adopted unanimously, viz: dopted unanimously, viz:
"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed

o settle the concerns of the Society in the best manner or acticable, and that when this object shall be accomplished, be Western Domestic Missionary Society, as such, shall be accomplished.

to longer exist."

The design of this resolution is not that the friends of the casion, should abandon or in the knot twomissions in this region, should abandon or in the heast the pend their efforts, but to prepare the way for their acting with greater efficiency and success than is otherwise, in the present state of things, likely to be attained. The Presbypresent state of things, likely to be attained. The Presby-teries and counties within the sphere of the Society's oper-ations, will now have full opportunity of adopting such plan of operation and such connection as shall seem to them most desirable; and it is earnestly hoped they will immedi-ately take such measures as will effectually sustain and en-courage all our missionaries and feeble churches. The cir-cumstances which have led a society, lately so prosperous, now to declare its own dissolution, we deem it not best to give in detail, any farther than we have already done it in our former numbers.

# LIBERALITY.

British Christians have, for many months part, referred to America for examples of the power of religion in the various ways in which this holy principle is accustomed to operate. The reference must be greatly humiliating to us, if we contemplate what they are doing by their pens, their preaching, and their prayers, for the revival of religion in their own country, and by their charities for evangelizing the heathen. Their generous donations to the missionary treasury have been supposed, in various instances, to have proceeded from a temporary excitement. This was thought to have been the origin of an unexampled contribution and subscription at a meeting in Manchester, two years since; but the year the origin of an unexampled contribution and subscription at a meeting in Manchester, two years since; but the year following the gift was repeated, and at a meeting the present year, on the evening of the 31st of May, about £1100 were subscribed and contributed in the short space of an hour and a half. It is the result of principle deliberately settled, of a just view of what the gospel requires, and of yielding the heart to the influence of gospel motives. This spirit seems to have gained an extraordinary degree of strength in England, within the last six months, and exerts itself in a way, of which, in our own country, we have no example, except on a limited scale.—Considering our means and privileges, the comparison is extremely lumiliating to us. We must still look to our transatlantic brethren for examples of Christian duty and self-denial. Chr. Mirror.

# HUMPHREY ON THE SABBATH.

Dr. Humphrey's Essays on the Origin, Perpetuity, hange and Proper Observance of the Sabbath, has been tereotyped, and a second edition of the revised work pullished in New-York. The first, of 2500 copies, was disosed of in about four weeks. It is put at a low price, \$12,50 by the hundred, in order that the whole country may be supplied. A share of the profits is to be appropriate ted to the use of the General Union for promoting the Observance of the Sabbath. It is hoped that the friends of he Sabbath, throughout the U. States, will cause this excellent little book to be placed in the hands of youth in Sabbath schools and other seminaries, that it may be widely diffused. [N.Y. Obs. abr.

#### GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL. We have seen an "Outline of the plan of Education pur-ued at the Greenfield High School for Young Ladies," which shows that the Institution is laid upon a broad and solid foundation, promising a beautiful and durable structure. The circle of studies embraced, the regulations and mode of government adopted, with the principles of mental philosophy on which the modes of instruction are framed, so entirely coincide with our own views that we cannot but

commend them to general attention. The school has been open, we believe, but one year. The catalogue before us contains the names of 84 Young Ladies. [See Advertisement.] YOUTH'S COMPANION .- Vol. III. CONTENTS OF No. 17.—Narrative. The Little Swiss Girl.—Religion. The Golden Calf.—Morality. A faithful Wife made Wretched.—Review. "The Broken Hyacinth."—The Nursery. Laura and her Frock.—The Toilet. Fenale Apparel.—Benevolence. Where is my Dollar?—Natural History. The Camelion. The Lives of two Children saved by a Dog. Remarkable Presence of Mind.—Editorial. Notice of Books; Juvenile English Grammar. Little Philosopher. Infant's First Book.—Pottry. The Sabbath School.

CONTENTS OF No. 18.—Narrative. My Grand father

CONTENTS OF No. 18 .- Narrative. My Grand father CONTENTS OF NO. 18.—Narrative. My Grand father Gregory. Anecdote.—Religion. Narrative of a Pious Indian Girl. The Bird's Nest.—The Nursery. Anna and her Mother.—Morality. Sabbath Breaking and Murder.—Natural History. Norway Wolves and Bears. Fidelity of a Dog.—Obituary. Allen Breed.—Miscellany. Lost Children. The Spoiled Child. Anecdote of Dr. Franklin. A Cruel Child.—Editorial. Explanations of Scripture. A New Book.—Postry. Morning.

M'GILL C There is no Semina can obtain a liberal ed to England, and inex States, where the con are so different from disad, to establish two Gone at Montréal, each on the state of the three assistants. The nurseries for an Univer of the Scotch and Germ of Montread, on the pro-the late Hon. James M' M'Gill College or Univ-are nearly the same as the proposed regulation, always a Clergyman young men of all denom-incited to the different L be established as soon. be established as soon University be represent Members. That no c who has not resided t three years at the Univ called to the Bar one y he be of age. That a be annually laid before The estimated expens School, and £10,000 for the Hon. James McGill

The church has rejoice ministry on the French P y the introduction of from France. He was since, to solicit aid in a The revent and sudden over these happy anticip fication to our reader

last days, and of the s

gregation has been left, of God. It is an extrac ber of that society, to a DEAR SIR,—I addreg gelical Church of this et you have had some ag and it is under the influ write, for I have to congence. Our beloved an He has fallen a victim a making fearful progress. DE FERNEX died on an illness of five days, resisted efficient medic tionate attentions of a readily occur to you that over this community, by over this community, by De Fernex was esteem over which he was properts of usefulness, this liarly afflictive. His liarly afflictive. His ta ment had been such as to to a large portion of the thic community. A very lic worship, had some and will be ready to be next. Mr. De Fernex in the immediate vicini in the immediate vicini indulged that early fit is pily settled in his spiritu his domestic relations. we are left in gloom and to be informed, that a Mr. De Fernex was vi-

Presbyterian church of forded great satisfaction his last hours, frun, colle hopes of fusture happines. We would have you to building of our church wy pastor) be carried into be completely finished.

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their destitute families i Society of Nantucket ha quite extinct, a Female has given assurances, be supplied in one yea Charlotte Co. Va.—
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ty resolved, on the 1st A citizens of Charlotte couraise two thousand dollat in the state of Virginia, ministers of the Gospel it carry this resolution is subscribed on the spot.

In Rutherford Co. It is supply every destitute Jefferson Co. Ind.—resolved to supply this a and Campbell townships, included. For the expect for the labor of exploring

for the labor of explo their services gratuit Fairfield Co. Conn.-met Sept. 15th. After a the monies collected the Parent Society—and to \$3,000

\$3,000, towards enabling titute families in the Unitate period. Tolland, Conn.—Ti cheerfully subscribed \$1 fair prospect of respecta

# PROGRESS

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Mitton, N. H.—A frest on the subject of Temcently in this town, where ing of any denomination for the people, to address the meeting-house well filled, discontinued the sale of a The Course in Division.

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Shame,—" It was stated the same paper, " the same paper, " the central and respectable members have bottle in their harmaked bottle in their harma naked bottle in their has whiskey drinkers take and their bottle. The in a cloth or handkerchie mill, to see a friend, to going for whiskey. Sin er places."—In Ashtabu went to a store and protten, mech to the surpristore near half a day who there was empty, he instructed was empty, he instructed to the clerk remonstrated home without the whiskey hor the clerk remonstrated home without the whiskey had the clerk remonstrated had the clerk

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M'GILL COLLEGE, IN CANADA.

M'GILL COLLEGE, IN CANADA.

There is no Seminary in Canada, at which English youth can obtain a liberal education. It is expensive to send them to England, and inexpedient to send them into the United States, where the constitution and various establishments are so different from those at home. It is therefore proposed, to establish two Grammar Schools, one at Quebec, and one at Montreal, each under a Rector of Head Master and three assistants. These schools to, be appendages to and nurseries for an University, to be established on the model of the Scotch and German Universities, in the neighborhood of Montreal, on the property bequeathed for that purpose by the late Hon. James M'Gill and to be named, as he desires, M'Gill College or University. The branches to be taught are nearly the same as in New-England Colleges. Among the proposed regulations are these: That the Principal be always a Clergyman of the Church of England. That come men of all denominations of Christians be freely adictive to the different Lectures. That new Professorships the established as soon as the funds will admit. That the University be represented in the House of Assembly by two Members. That no degrees be conferred upon a student, who has not resided three years. That an introduce of three years at the University shall entitle a student to be called to the Bar one year earlier than any other, provided he be of age. That a report of the state of the University be annually laid before Parliament. That there be two public examinations every years.

The estimated expense of Buildings is, £4000 for each

examinations every year.

The estimated expense of Buildings is, £4000 for each The estimated expense of her Manage, 2000 and £10,000 for the College, besides the legacy of e Hon. James M·Gill; making £18,000, wanted. Mr. \*Gill left £10,000, with an excellent site, and a house for e Principal or one of the Professors. U. C. Herald.

### OBITUARY.

The church has rejoiced in the bestowment of the gospel ministry on the French Protestant population of NewOrles by the introduction of Mr. De Fernex, a devoted preacher from France. He was in New England some two years since, to solicit aid in the erection of a house of worship. The recent and sudden event of his death has cast a gloom oer these happy anticipations. It will be a mouraful gratification to our readers, to see the following account of his last days, and of the situation in which his bereaved congregation has been left, through the inscrutable providence God. It is an extract of a letter, from a leading member of that society, to a gentleman in this city.

of God. It is an extract of a letter, from a leading member of that society, to a gentleman in this city.

New-Orleans, 25th August, 1829.

Dear Sir,—I address you in behalf of the French Evangelical Church of this city, in the establishment of which you have had some agency and have taken much interest; and it is under the influence of inexpressible grief that I write, for I have to communicate the most afflicting intelligence. Our beloved and much respected pastor is no more! He has fallen a victim to that epidemic which is at this time making fearful progress in our ill-fated city. The Rev. Mr. Di. Ferrex died on Saturday evening the 22d inst. after an illness of five days. The natack was most violent, and resisted efficient medical aid and the most kind and affectionate attentions of a numerous circle of friends. It will readily occur to you that this event has cast a deep gloom oter this community, by all parties and sects of which Mr. De Ferrex was esteemed and respected, and to the church over which he was presiding with the most brilliant prospects of usefulness, this dispensation of Providence is peculiarly afflictive. His talents, manners and general deportment had been such as to endear time, in an eminent degree, is a large portion of the different religious denominations of this community. A very neat and suitable building for public worship, had some months since been contracted for: and will be ready to be occupied in all the month of October next. Mr. De Fernex was also building a dwelling house in the insmediate vicinity of the church, and the hope was indulged that early in November, he would have been happily settled in his spiritual charge, and agreeably situated in his domestic relations. Now all is suddenly changed! and we are left in gloom and doubt. It will be gratifying to you to be informed, that a short time previous to his decease, Mr. De Fernex was visited by the Rev. Mr. Clapp of the Preobyterian church of this city, and that the interview afforded great satisfaction to Mr. C., who

his last hours, hrm, conected, and sustained by hopes of future happiness.

We would have you to understand that the contract for the building of our church will (notwithstanding the death of our pastor) be carried into full effect, and that the house will be completely finished by the first of November next, and our arrangements are such as will leave us entirely free from

### THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Massachusetts.—An Agent of the Am. Bible Society has recently visited Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. The Falmouth Bible Society has undertaken to see all the destitute families in Barasanble county supplied with the Holy Scriptures in nine months. This Society has adopted measures to procure finds, 600 Bibles and 300 Testaments, and the services of two agents. At Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, a Bible Society was formed, which with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Payson, and a few friends in the North part of the Island, has undertaken to supply all their destitute families in six months. The Marine Bible Society of Nantucket having been for some time, nearly or ogite extinct, a Female Bible Society was formed, which has given assurances, that all their destitute families should be supplied in one year.

Charlotte Co. Va.—The Monthly Concert of this county resolved, on the 1st Monday of September, "That we,

Charlotte Co. Va.—The Monthly Concert of this coun-y resolved, on the 1st Monday of September, "That we, nizens of Charlotte county, will make our best efforts to aise two thousand dollars for the circulation of the Bible in the state of Virginia, before May 1831; and that the ministers of the Gospel in the county be appointed agents to carry this resolution into effect." More than \$400 was subscribed on the spot.

In Rutherford Co. S. C .- It has been lately resolved

In Ratherford Co. S. C.—It has been lately resolved to supply every destitute family within two years.

Lefterson Co. Ind.—The Madison Bible Society lately resolved to supply this county within 12 months. Pleasant and Campbell townships, lying in other counties, were also included. For the expease, 70 was raised on the spot; and for the labor of exploring and supplying, individuals offered their services gratuitously, for the whole field.

Existent Co. Community.

Fairfield Co. Con.—The Bible Society of this county met Sept. 15th. After addresses, it was resolved to pay the monies collected the past year into the treasury of the Parent Society—and to raise within two years the sum of \$3,000, towards enabling this Society to supply all the destroyer than the families in the Light Strates with the Bible within

Tolland, Conn.—The inhabitants of this town have beerfully subscribed \$173,80 for the special effort, with a in prospect of respectable additions.

# PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. .

The Selectmen of Belchertown have prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors on the Common, at the Military Review to be had in that place Oct. 24. The usual practice, they say, is a direct violation of law.

Training without Spirits.—At the muster of the 35th Regiment of N. H. Militia, at Greenland, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Field Officers voted unanimously, to exclude ardent spirits from their usual place, at the Col.'s Quarters.

N. H. Obs.

Milton, N. H.—A friend informs us, that a great interton the subject of Temperance has been excited very retry in this town, where there has been no regular preachg of any denomination for several years. He lately visited
to people, to address them on this subject, and found the
teeting-house well filled. Two traders out of four have
scontinued the sale of ardent spirits altogether.

The Cause in Ohio.—The W. Intelligencer, speaking of Portage County, Ohio, says: "The cause of Temperance has already obtained a stunding in almost all the townships in the county, more firm and elevated than even its warmest friends had presumed to hope, and from which it will not haily be induced to retire!" It adds, "We think it may askly be said, in respect to the people of the Western Retre, that the intelligent and well-principled part of them the now clearly on the side of entire abstinence. There are a few however, and among them some professors of religion, who, though mortal enemies to Intemperance, see trrible things in Temperance Societies, such as, treason spainst the General Government, union of Church and State, seels in the such as a such as a treason spainst the General Government, union of Church and State, seels in the such as a such as a treason spainst the General Government, union of Church and State, seels in the such as a such as a treason spainst the General Government, union of Church and State, seels in the such as a such a and infringement of rights."

screenastical domination, and what is worse than all, coercing and infringement of rights."

Shame.—" It was stated of one place in Portage Co.," says the same paper, "that whereas a few months ago, destin and respectable men went to the store or still, with a taked bottle in their hands, after whiskey; now, even old whiskey drinkers take pains to conceal both their errand ad their bottle. The latter, they will carefully wrap up in a cloth or handkerchief, or deposit it in a bag, or button at under their coat; and their business is always going to sull, to see a friend, to pay a debt, or something else than ping for whiskey. Similar statements were made of other places."—In Ashtabula county also, a very stirring man vent to a store and procured articles for his family; and feen, much to the surprise of the clerk, lingered about the store near half a day while customers were in. When the store near half a day while customers were in. When the store was empty, he instantly did his errand, which was to pet some whiskey for the men who were at work on his hay. The clerk remonstrated with him, and after all he went him event without the whiskey.

Consumption Reduced.—Of one place in Portage Co. "which has been celebrated far and wise for whiskey-drinking, it was said upon the authority of intelligent men of the place, that the quantity of ardent spirits consumed by the inhabitants, has diminished nine-teuths, if not nineteen-twentieths, in the course of a year. Also that a distiller in the neighborhood, who is a temperate and respectable man, declares that he shall be obliged to abandon the business."—Formerly, he sold much whiskey at the still, and could always dispose of it at the village. Now, nobody comes for it but the poor tipplers; and they come in the night, or do their errand as privately as possible. And if he takes it to the village, scarcely one respectable man will buy it at all.

Abstinence in the Militia.—At the late Officer Musterheld at Ravenna, ardent spirits were excluded from the field—and at the close of the muster, a meeting was called of the Commandants of Regiments, by which a Resolution was unanimously adopted, to discard hereafter the use of ardent spirits on the days of the General Musters.—Id.

New Bedford.—Several Grocers in this town banished Liquor from their Stores some months since—as many as eight or ten we believe and this virtuous example has been eight or ten we believe and this virtuous example has been

New Bedford.—Several Grocers in this town banished Liquor from their Stores some months since—as many as eight or ten we believe; and this virtuous example has been followed by a number more within a few days. [Rec. Times.—Fairhaven.—The Fairhaven Temperance Society held a quarterly meeting on the evening of the 16th instant, at the meeting-house, and addresses were delivered before a large and attentive audience. This Society began with six individuals, and now contains more than 100 of the most valuable citizens in the place.—Id.

Hillsborough Compt. N. H.—The Executive Commit.

valuable citizens in the place.—Id.

Hillsborough County, N. H.—The Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society of this county, have appointed a Committee to promote the cause of Temperance in their sphere. That Committee has called a meeting, to be held in Francestown this day, to form a County Temperance Society. Rev. Dr. Edwards is expected to give an Address. Who should lead in this cause in the inland counties, but the substantial farmers!—Amh. Cab. abr.

counties, but the substantial farmers !—Amh. Cab. abr.

Windsor, Vt.—A Temperance Society was organized here on the 20th instant; and the number of signatures, we believe, is nearly one hundred.—Vt. Chron.

Charlotte Co. Va.—A gentleman of the first respectability informs us that the cause of Temperance is gaining ground in the county of Charlotte—and that public sentiment is decidedly in favor of it. At a public table where 70 or 80 dined, he saw but two who yielded to the temptation (which it is still fashionable to place on the table, right before men) of taking a little brandy and water; and these were known to be mighty men for strong drink. [Vis. & Tel. Prince Edward Co. Va.—A Society. for this county was formed Sept. 5th, near Hampden Sydney College, con-

Prince Edward Co. Va.—A Society, for this county was formed Sept. 5th, near Hampden Sydney College, consisting of between 30 and 40 gentlemen. The members "agree to abstain from the use of distilled spirits and foreign teines, except as medicine in case of bodily infirmity."

Philadelphia.—One of the largest grocery establishments in this city has recently commenced a reformation, by knocking down all their rum and brandy casks. Philad.

Cheet was "The Roy Mr. Business writing to the Ed.

king down all their run and brandy casks. Philad.
Choctaws.—The Rev. Mr. Byington, writing to the Editor of the W. Luminary says, "How many men have you seen disguized with liquor in the course of 18 months? Since my return in Feb. 1828, I have seen but one company of drunken Choctaws and one of Chickasaws. The Choctaws awere just in sight of a small village of white men. And it is a truth, that when any of the Choctaws near this place wish to have a drunken frolic, they must go out of the Nation and visit a white settlement." Fairfield County, Conn.—Mr. Bates, agent for the state, is engaged in this county. He has formed a Society of 50 or 60 members in Danbury; and it is contemplated to hold a meeting there to form a County Society.

### ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Accident.—A seaman, a foreigner, and stranger, travel-ling from Newburyport to Boston on Tuesday forenoon, fell from the top of the stage, near the Salem Hotel, head fore-most to the pavement, and was so badly bort that he re-mained insensible a long time. The cause of the accident

was probably intoxication.

Salem Reg.

Intemperance again.—On Sunday morning the 20th,
John J. McKinley, at Philadelphia, said to be an intemperate and quarrelsome man, beat his wife violently; who, in
her turn stabbed her fusband so that he died the next day.

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Forty thousand Widows have been burnt alive in Indi Forty thousand Widoves have been burnt alive in India since Dr. Carey first set his feet upon its slores, a little more than thirty years since!—This appalling fact was stated at the annual meeting of the General Baptist Association, by the Rav. W. Fickering, of Nottingham, Eng. As it is in the power of England to prevent these murderous scarifices, Mr. Fickering inquired, whether, when prayers were offered by British Christians for the conversion of India, the reply of the Alunghty would not be, "Your hands are full of blood?"

The London Methodist Magazine speaks in very encouraging terms of the prospects of their missions in Southern Africa. "The Boschuana mission is assuming a cheering and prosperous respect; and the fabors of the excellent men stationed with the settlers in Albany, have been favored with peculiar blessing and prosperity. Chr. Mir.

with peculiar blessing and prosperity.

Litso?—Dr. James M. Staughton, Medical Professor in the Columbian College at Washington, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Ivinney, of England, says, "The report of the Committee of our Senate on the subject of the transportation of the Mail on Sunday, has met the views of our Baptist] decomination exactly."

Reply.—We know of some very decided exceptions, and have no doubt they are numerous in the northern States. There is perhaps too much evidence, that the Baptist churches in the middle and southern States do not regard the Sabbath as a Divine Institution. They hold the propiety of setting apart the day for religious purposes, but do not believe there is now any explicit command of God to that effect. We want, however, more information on the matter than we have.

Eds. Rec.

matter than we have.

Synod of Utica.—A new Synod was formed in Utica Sept. 15th, with this name, according to the directors of the General Assembly. It was taken from the Albany Synod, and contains the Presbyteries of Ogdensburgh, Watertown, Oswego, Oneida and Otsego. The Rev. Noah Coe, of New-Hartford, was chosen Stated Clerk. The Presbytery of Ogdensburg was allowed to change its name to St. Lawrence. The W. Recorder says, "The reports on the state of religion were comparatively barren of interest. Ver few revivals were reported; and yet we felt, however it may have been with others, that "the day of small things" was not sufficiently regarded."

Southwick, Ms .- Since the first of April last, 44 perons have been united with the Baptist church in this place, and others are expected.

Active Distribution of the Bible .- We learn from the Active Distribution of the Bible.—We learn from the Secretary of the Bible Society, says the N. York Observer, that while the Eastern Auxiliaries are making generous pledges of pecuniary assistance, many of those in the Western and Southern States are beginning to manifest a commendable zeal in distributing the sacred volume. The issues from the depository the present month, have nearly averaged 1000 copies per day. On Monday the 21st inst., 3500 copies were ordered, and more than 1000 of them by Auxiliaries in the State of Kentucky. All Societies in the interior will do well to order their books in season, before the rivers and canals are closed."

Good Example, -" Col. David Reinhardt has resigned the profitable office of Poet Master, which he had held for the profitable office of Poet Master, which he had more a number of years in Lincolnton, from conscientious principles, having latterly obtained a hope of peace with God; choosing rather to obey God in keeping the Sabbath holy, than make gain on that holy day by the laws of the land."

Vis. & Tel.

We understand that the Rev. Baxter Dicking We understand that the Rev. Baxter Dickinson, of Long Meadow, Mass. has received a call to become Pastor of the Third Presbyterian church in Newark, N. J. [N.Y. Obs.

# ORDINATIONS, 4c.

At the meeting of the Oneida Association at Madisqn, Sept. 9th, Messrs. WILLIAM BEARDSLEY, CHARLS G. CLARR, and SAMUEL H. GRIDLEY, licentiates of that body, were ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, with a view to their being employed as missionaries in destitute settlements at the west. Rev. Jonathan Hovey made the introductory prayer; Rev. Asahel S. Norton, D. D. preached the sermon, from 1 Tim. 4.12. "Be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity;" Rev. William R. Weeks made the ordaining prayer; Rev. John D. Peirce gave the charge; Rev. George Spalding gave the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. Samuel F. Storrs made the concluding prayer. Messrs. Beardsley and Gridley are expected to labor in Erie county, N. Y., and Mr. Clark in the Michigan Territory. The Association also licensed Messrs. Hugh Carliste and Samuel Dunton, students from the Aubura seminary, both of whom expect to labor as missionaries, Mr. Carlisle in the southern states, and Mr. Dunton in Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

Utica Journal.

Ordained, at New-Lebanon, N. Y. Sept. 16, by the Presbytery of Colombia, Mr. F. A. STRALE, as an Evangelist. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Catskill, from 2 Cor. 10. 4.

Ordained at Chester, N. H. on Thursday Sept. 10, Mr GEORGE KALLOCH as Pastor over the Baptist Church is

On the 10th inst. the Rev. THOMAS B. RIPLEY was recognized as Pastor of the Baptist church and society in Ban-gor, Me. Sermon by the Rev. Alonzo King, of North Yar-

Installed, on the 10th inst. the Rev. ROBERT W. HILL, over the church and society in East Bloomfield, N. Y. Sermon from Matt. xxii: 9, by the Rev. M. L. Perrine, D. D. of the Theological Seminary, Auburn.

D. D. of the Theological Seminary, Auburn.

The new Meeting House, at the Seneca Mission Station, near Buffalo, was dedicated to the worship of God, on Wednesday, Aug. 19 Rev. T. S. Harris, Superintendant of the Station, delivered a discourse from Gen. xxiii. 17, to a large and attentive audience of natives and inhabitants of the adjoining country. Rev. S. Eaton, of Buffalo, and Rev. Heram Smith, of Collins, assisted in the evercises. The house which is 41 by 51 feet and finished in a neat and becoming etyle, cost little more than \$1660—and the expense (except about \$270.) was defrayed emirely by the natives. The school at this station consists of about 35 scholars; the church, of 50 native members.

#### NOTICES.

NOTICES.

The next meeting of the Taunton and Vicinity Conference of Churches will be held at Rehoboth, at the meeting house of Rev. Mr. Vernon, on Toesday, 13th of October next, 2 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the day following, the public services will begin at 10 o'clock when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Fall River; a narrative of the state of religion will be read, and the Lord's Supper administered. ENOCH SANFORD, Clerk, &c. Raynhan, Sept. 26, 1829.

2w.

Raynhan, Sept. 26, 1829.

The Norfolk Conference of Churches will hold its semiannual meeting at Rev. J. Bent's meeting house in Weymouth, on Twenday 13th of October. From 9 to 10 o'clock
will be devoted to the business of the Conference, and that
of the annual meeting of the Dom. Miss. Society connected
with it: at 10 will be a public service for prayer and narratives of the state of religion—in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock
there will be public worship, followed by the administration
of the Lord's Supper. J. Bent Jr. Clerk of Conf.
Weymouth, 24th Sept. 1829.

2w.

SOUTH MIDDLESEX CONFERENCE.

SOUTH MIDDLESEX CONFERENCE.

The South Middlesex Conference of Clauches will hold their semi-annual meeting, at East Marlborough, (Rev. Mr. Bucklin's) on Wednesday the 14th of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The public meeting will be at the meeting house, at 2 o'clock P. M. The thurches composing the Conference, and other Conference which hold correspondence with this Conference are desired to send Dolegations to this meeting.

It is a standing rule of the Conference that a collection be taken to aid feeble Churches.

M. Moork,
Natick, Sept. 1829.

Scribt of S. M. Conf.

2w

The Conference of Churches in Worcester North Vicinity will be holden at Westminster, on Welnesday the 14th of

ty will be holden at Westminster, on Welnesday the 14th of Oct.—Meeting for business in the morning, public exercises in the afternoon at the usual hours. A. Phillips, Scribe. Princeton, Sept. 17, 1829.

### SECULAR SUMMARY.

#### FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

A German paper contains an article dated Semlin, July 24, which states that a division of Turkish cavalry has received orders to march from Belgrade to Silistria. Six thousand men were on their march from Bosnia to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier. The militia were assembling in all quarters. Great unensiness was said to prevail in the Turkish capital.

The London Courier of Tuesday evening, August 18th, says, that official advices had been received at 8t. Petersburgh, of the capture, on the 27th of June, of Erzeroum, and the fortress of Hassan-Kale. At Erzeroum the Seraskier himself and four other Packas were made prisoners, and 150 cannon had fallen into the hands of the Russians, of which 29 were taken at Hassan-Kale. The capture of this important city leaves all Asia open to the Russians.

Accounts from Ancona to July 26th speak of a report re-

this important city leaves all Asia open to the Russians.

Accounts from Ancona to July 26th speak of a report received there from the Levant, that the Pacha of Egypt was preparing a great naval expedition, and assembling men of war and transports to carry troops. It is thought that this expedition is destined to carry troops to aid the Sultan. The Russian squadron under Adm. Heyden was assembling at Poros to watch the movements of these Egyptians.

The Paris Constitutionel has a paragraph under date of Bucharest July 24th, which has a last the Balkan leaven crossed by 60,000 Russians, and it is naural flust all eyes should be turned to the movements of this army, whilst the Grand Vizier remains with from 30,000 to 40,000 men at Shumla in his position. Riedscluk and Giurgen are still blockaded. Wilden receives great reinforcements. The Seraskier Achmed Pacha has already collected 30,000 men.

The Russian State Gazette of the 8th August contains a long report from Gen. Paskewitch on the victory obtained over the Turks in Asia. He-states that they fought with great bravery, frequentry disputing the ground, at the point of the Russian bayonet. He estimates their loss at 2000 killed, and that of the Russians at 100 only killed and wounded.

The military préparations on the part of the Turks, were going on with increased activity, and the Sultan had given orders for the fortification of Adrianople, Killipa, Soppi, & Nissa. Twenty thousand Albanians had arrived in the kicinity of Widden. The Russians were in full march to

Count Bulgari, Russian Minister to the Greek Govern Count Bulgari, Russian Minister to the Greek Government, has lately written a letter to the President, stating, that among the prisonsre taken at Varna, were thirty young Greeks, natives of Scio, whom the Turks had obliged to embrace Islamism, and whose first wish, on being among their brethren, was to return to the religion of their fathers. The Emperor has given orders for the fulfiment of this pious and natural wish, and has further resolved to enable them to be one day, useful to their country, by having them educated in the Military Academy at Kiew, at the expense of the Government and under the special care of the Directors of that establishment. When their education is completed, they are to be sent back to Greece, to serve their country in such offices as they may be qualified to fill.

The 500 orphana assembled in March, 1818, at Poros and Napoli, are now lodged in a house lately built at Egina, at

wishing to secure to the orphans in this institution, a moral and Christian education, as well as a good elementary instruction, has appointed commissioners, who are to have the inspection and administration of it.

Letters from Greek houses at Odessa were shown on 'Change at Vienna, Aug. 5, stating that Gen. Paskewitch had taken Erzeroum in the middle of July and had made 10,000 prisoners.

A Revolution in Peru, effected by the party friendly

A Revolution in Peru, effected by the party friendly to Bolivar, is reported.

Capt. Gray, of schr. Chatham, arrived at this port from Porto Cabello, which place she left the 6th inst. informs, that the Columbian frigate Columbia, and sloop of war Urica, sailed 24th Aug. for the Coast of Peru; and a few hours after their departure, news of peace with the Peruvians was received, and a grand salute was fired on the occasion.

Lima.—On the 6th of June, Gen. La Fuente, (who is said to be a partizan of Bolivar,) with 1500 troops from Islay, revolutionized Lima, taking possossion of the Palace, and Castles of Callao.

and Castles of Callao.

Strong northerly gales were experienced at Valparaiso of the 4th and 16th July, but no material damage was sustain

the 4th and 16th July, but no material damage was sustained by the shipping.

A dreadful accident happened at Guayaquil. The President frigate of 60 guns, was blown up, and near 200 men were lost—the steward was drawing off some spirit by candle light, and the flame communicated, and in a few minutes the ship was all in a blaze, and at 12 at noon she blew up. This is supposed to be the same frigate, the destruction of which was mentioned some time ago.

The markets on the coast, from Cape Horn to California, are represented as in a deployable state—there are very poor

The harvest for wheat and other descriptions of grain was begun in England. There is some diversity in the acceptance of the crop but t

counts of the crop, but the prevailing opinion appears to he that in general there is a good crop, and in many places a A plot involving a revolution has been discovered in St.

Jago. A Lieutenant had been taken and ordered to be shot, but on the condition that his life should be spared, he promised to disclose those implicated. Vives, Governor General of Cuba, is said to have tendered his resignation, in consequence of his disapprobation of the appointment of Barradas to command the expedition against Mexico. It is reported he had been sent to Europe several times by V. as a dangerous man, and always returned with new honors.

Buenos Ayres .- It is reported that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres.—It is reported that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were very much dissatisfied with the administration of Gen. Brown, who had been appointed President. In consequence of which, he (with his family) had decamped in the night, and gone, they knew not whither.

It was reported at Rio Grande that Montevideo was closely besieged by the Buenos Ayrean Army, and that

that town. Introductory prayer by Rev. N. W. Williams of Concord, N. H.; Sermon by Rev. W. Leverett of Rox-

DOMESTIC.

Purchase of Texas.—It has been proposed in various parts of the country, that our government should purchase that immense tract which lies adjoining the southern border of the United States, and is known by the name of Texas. It is sail to contain 250,000 reguer miles—nearly as much as the whole thirteen original U. States. The arguments in favor of the purchase, so far as we have seen them stated, are these:—'A It is necessary to the security of Louisiana, Arkansas," &c. To this the Editors of the N. York Advertiser reply, that when we have got Texas we shall want Mexico to guard h, and so on until we extend our borders to Cape Horn. Another reason given in favor of the purchase is, "to prevent its being a place of refuge for debtors, malefactors, and fugitive slaves." To this the same reply is given. If we had Texas, we should then, for the same reason, want Mexico, and South America. Another reason offered in favor of the purchase; is, that "it is important to have Texas as an ontilet to the negroes of the lower country."

"This, then, say the Editors of the Advertiser, is nothing Texas as an outlet to the negroes of the lower country."

"This, then, say the Editors of the Advertiser, is nothing more than a grave proposition to purchase this tract of country, for the purpose of opening, for our republican brethren at the South, a boundless market for the slave trade." One other reason offered for the purchase, is, "that the territory contains, among other products, Liee Oak timber." But if we need the timber, it is replied, we can purchase it without the expense of purchasing the land. A very serious objection to the measure, is, that from six to ten States might hereafter be formed out of this territory, and these will be slave-holding States. This, to the non-slave-holding States, must be a radical reason for withholding their assent to the purchase.

Cont. Colling strived at New York from Colling Amount

Conn. Obs.
Capt. Collins, arrived at New-York from Cadiz, August 14, informs that Mr. Everett, our late Minister to Spain, had left Madrid, on his return to the United States, by way

had left Madrid, on his return to the United States, by way of France.

A letter from London of Aug. 5, mentions that Mr. Barbour, the late minister to Great Britain, was on a visit, with his family, to Paris.

We learn from the N. Y. Evening Post that Washington Irving has accepted the place offered him by this government, of Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James.

We learn from the Vermont Aurora, that Mr. Van Ness is on his way to the city of Washington, and that he will depart on his mission to Spain, immediately after receiving his instructions from the government. The affairs of the mission are probably at present intrusted to Mr. Walsh, Secretary of Legation, as charge d'affaires.

mission are probably at present intrusted to Mr. Walsh, Secretary of Legation, as charge d'affaires.

The U·S. ship Brandywine, Com. Jones, was at Callao on the 24 June, to sail on the 20th for Rio de Janeiro and New York; and the U.S. ship Vincennes, Captain Finch, for the Sandwich Islands and the Cape of Good Hope. The U.S. ships Guerriere and St. Louis arrived at Callao on the 19th of June.

Election in Maine.—Later returns reduce Hunton's majority of votes for Governor to about 600, if not less. The complexion of the Senate is rather uncertain, but probably it will be of an Adams hue.

Flour.—It is calculated that there will be from one to two millions more barrels of flour made from the product of this year than ever has been from a years crop.

We learn that one mercantile establishment in Connecticut has sent 500 tons of cheese down the Farmington Canal the present season.

By the Canal just opened between the Chesapeake and

cut has sent 500 tons of cheese down the Farmington Canal the present season.

By the Canal just opened between the Chesapeake and Delaware, the distance by inland navigation from Baltimore to Philadelphia is about 130 miles; down the Chesapeake by sea, and up the Delaware, it is about 500.

The foundation of a new city, to be called the city of Chesapeake, has been laid at the western extremity of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. A large and commoditions Hotel has already been built.

In Boston there are seventeen incorporated Insurance Companies, with a capital of \$200,000 each. In New-York, there are seven and one agency, (from Boston.) Many insurances are effected in Boston by the citizens of New York. In the Common Council, of Boston, on the 21st inst.

In the Common Council, of Boston, on the 21st inst. Mr. James remarked that nothing had yet been done respecting the filling up of the Mill Creek.—It is said a suit is contemplated against the city to endeavor to compel the reopening of the Creek for boat navigation, and that the action is proposed to be brought in Norfolk County, by a gentleman who owns an estate bounded on the Creek.

Law enough.—At a late session of the Superior Court in Hillsborough county, N. H., a cause was tried which occupied five days, and in which 80 witnesses were examined and 10 depositions read. The action was founded on a compractice. The physician obtained the verdict.

There were no cases of a criminal pature, in the Circuit.

There were no cases of a criminal nature, in the Circui-Court of the U. S. at its late term in Hartford Conn.

There were no cases of a criminal nature, in the Circuit Court of the U. S. at its late term in Hartford Conn.

At a Court lately at Springfield, a person was fined \$500 for receiving and concealing a dead body.

Lyccum.—The Vt. Telegraph states, that "a Lyccum was established at Pittsford on the second instant, consisting of 170 persons, a large portion of whom were ladics. The lectures will commence on the first Wednesday of October next, and be continued once a week during the winter. Besides occasional lectures on various subjects, there are to be three regular courses as follows:—on Chemistry, by Dr. Dana—on Natural Philosophy, by Rev. W. Child—on Astronomy, by Wm. Palmer." This is encouraging. We hope the public will see a minute account of its rise, progress, and success. It may convince other towns, that they might "do likewise." "A large proportion" of them, it seems, are Ladics. This was to be expected. The young ladies of Vermont are more alive to mental improvement than the young "gentlemen." We began to notice it about ten years ago, and have had continual occasion to notice it since.—Ft. Chron.

We are pleased to see the Conn. Courant, and other pa-

since.—Vt. Chron.

We are pleased to see the Conn. Courant, and other papers in Connecticut, paying more attention than usual to the subject of Lyceums.

The publication of an "American Encyclopedia" has been commenced at Philadelphia.

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Hartford, Conn.—A number of gentlemen met on the evening of Sept. 25th, and unanimously resolved to establish Reading Rooms for the accommodation of the citizens of Hartford, and Strangers visiting the place. An association was accordingly formed under the name of the Hartford Atheneum; and the requisite officers were appointed, together with Committees of Publications and Finance, for earrying the above object into effect.

Lifent Schools in New York.—The Infant School Society of New York was formed May 23. 1827, and opened.

right School in New Formed May 23, 1827, and open-ciety of New York was formed May 23, 1827, and open-its first school July 16 of the same year. Only three as yet exist in that city exclusively for the poor. Last year, a committee on the subject reported, that 10,000 children were fit subjects for Infant Schools; but nothing, within that year, has been done for them.

Hon. John Boyle has been appointed Professor of Law in Transylvania University, and has accepted the appointment. Lightning.—On the afternoon and night of the 25th inst. a thunder storm passed over Salem and vicinity, which was uncommonly severe for the season. In Boxford, a large barn belonging to T. Perley Esq. was burnt, with its valuable contents. In Marblehead, the dwelling house of the Missee Barkers was struck, but sustained very little injury. In Gloucester, the lightning struck the bridge, and passed into the toll house where six men had taken shelter. Two of them were benumbed. It next knocked down as ox, and stunned the driver of the team, near High street. It also struck a barn belonging to N. Sargent, which was considerably injured. iderably injured.

considerably injured.

The brig Carpenter, Sison, from Guadaloupe for Bath, Me., was lost on Barbuda, on the 2d August, crew saved. The schr. Renown, from Georgetown, D. C. was lost on Anegado about the 1st of September; captain, mate and one man lost; a Spanish ship, name not known, was lost about the same time and place.

about the same time and place.

Accident.—On the evening of the 23d, a squall upset a boat in Kennelee river, near Bath, when Mr. Knowlton, of Woolwich, was drowned. Another boat was upset in the same squall, near Hurl Gate, in Georgetown, containing 10 citizen soldiers who had been to an annual review, all of whom were rescued from their perilous situation by the timely assistance of James Riggs, Esq. with the loss only of their guns, equipments. &c.

our gams, equipments, &c.

Outrage.—The Plymouth Memorial reports the killing of a man on board the schooner Reaper of that port, by Joseph Harris, the cook, in consequence of a quarrel. The man killed was Reuben Kendrick, of some town on the Cape. The event took place at the Streights, in June last

Wade, who carried off \$5000 from the Suffolk Bank, un-der pretence of taking it to the Providence stage driver, has been secured with nearly all the money. He went to Bath, where he remained at a public house a few days, and returned by a vessel to Boston. Here, he did all but deliver himself up to the master of the vessel.

# MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES,

In this city, Oliver T. Greenleaf, Esq. to Miss R. R. Patnam; Mr. Joseph Simmons, to Miss Sarah Allen; Mr. Was. Holman, Jr. to Miss Betsey Collingall; Russell Sturgis, Esq. to Miss Mary Hubbard, daughter of John H. Esq.; Mr. Ezekiel Thorp, of New Loudon, to Miss Nancy C. Cushing; on Thursday evening, 24th inst. by Rev. Edward Beecher, Mr. Benjamin C. Bacon to Miss Olive Woodman. In Duxbury, Mr. William Basto, to Miss Mary Weston, both of Duxbury; Capt. Elkanah Weston, Jr. to Miss Ab-

by P. Simmons.—In New-Bedford, Mr. Prince L. Taber, to Miss Hannah Clark.—In Fairhaven, Mr. Charles Gifford, of Ledyard, N. Y. to Miss Sarah Davis.—In New-boryport, Lieut. George F. Peason, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Eliza Jackson.—In Sutton, Mr. Nathaniel Dodge, to Miss Adeline Dudley.—In Marlboro' Mr. Wm. Holyoke, to Mrs. Lydia Felton.—In North Adams, Mr. John Waters, to Mrs. Rachel Millard, both of Adams.—In Greenfield, Mr. Noble Bush, of Westfield, to Miss Harriet S. Phelpe.—In Littleton, John S. C. Knowlton, Esq. Editor of the Lowell Journal, to Miss Anna W. Hartwell.—In Portland, Mr. Epiraim Johnson, to Miss Eliza-Ann Lewis.—hr Providence, Stanford Newhall, Esq. to Miss Abby L. daughter of the late Obadiah Penniman.

DEATHS.

In this city, John Warren Brown, eldest son of Dr. J. B. Brown, 14 years and 6 months; Louisa, wife of Mr. John Henry, 45; Mary A. Moore, child of Mr. Jeremiah M. 5; Mr. John Hall, 34; Miss Mary Davis, 17.—18 East Cambridge, Mr. Joseph Flanders, formerly of Bristol, N. H. and an officer in the late American war.—In Watertown, Samuel Beujamin, Esq. in the 94th year of his age.—In Dorchester, Mrs. Tomlin, wife of Thomas Tomlin, Esq. late of Calcutta, Hindustan, 33; 11th, Miss Mary Eaton, 34, daughter of the late Capt. Benj. Eaton, of this city.—In Lowell, Mr. Charles Smith, 45.—In Marblehead, Miss Dolly Atkins, 20.—In Salem, Mr. Wm. Malloon, 40; John D. Bacheller, son of John B. 12.—In Pelham, Sept. 13; NS29, Ezra Alonzo, son of Mr. Ezra Blood, Jr. 2 years, 1 mo. and 1 day.—In Prittsfield, Dea. John Page, 91, formerly of Gilmanton; Mrs. Susan Brown Berry, 43, wife of Mr. Edward B. farmerly of Newburyport.—In Jaffrey, N. H. Miss Rachel, daughter of Mr. John Underwood, of Lowell, Mass.—In Castine, Mr. Josiah Hook, 85, formerly of Salisbury.

At Norwalk, Conn. Mrs. Rhoda Wilcox, 34, widow of

Mass.—In Castine, Mr. Josiah Hook, 85, formerly of Salisbury.

At Norwalk, Conn. Mrs. Rhoda Wilcox, 34, widow of
the Rev. Wm. W.— In Canterbury, Conn. Mrs. Susanna
Barstow, wife of Dea. John B., in the 73d year of his age.
In Sullivan, Me. Mr. Samuel Preble, in his 71st year.
In Limington, Me. Lazarus Rowe, 104.—His wife who
died last spring, was horn in the same year with her husband, (1725)—they were married at the age of 1S, and
lived together 86 years; they saw descendants of the 5th
generation, and their youngest son is now a pensioner in
the revolutionary army!

At Plainfield, N.H. the 8th inst. Rev. Micah Porter, 82. He
was installed over the Congregational Society in Plainfield

ACT ranneally, Althree cut mat. Rev. mean Porter, 22. He was installed over the Congregational Society in Plainfield n 1804, and continued to discharge the duties of his pasto-al office until by reason of his advanced age in 1824, he discontinued them. Previous to 1804, he was a settled

discontinued them. Previous to 1804, he was a settled minister in Sterling, Connecticut.

In Hillsborough, N. H. Mr. Zachariah Robbina, 73, who was at the battle of Bunker hill.—In Litchfield, N. H. Mr. Joseph Chase, in the 55th year of his age.—In Milford, N. H. Joseph Chase, in the 55th year of his age.—In Milford, N. H. Joseph Wallace, Esq. 35.

At Robsinson's Run, Pa. Rev. J. hn Riddel, D. D. 71, Pastor of the Associate Reformed Congregation in that place. He was a native of Ireland, where also he first entered the ministry. In 1794 he emigrated to this country, and was installed over his late congregation in August of the same year.—At New Town, Pa. Mr. Ebenezer M'Pherrien son of "the late Rev. John M'P., of precious memory in the church of God west of the mountains." He graduation the church of God west of the mountains." en son of "the late Rev. John M'P., of precious memory in the clurch of God west of the mountains." He graduated at Jefferson College in 1828, and designed to prepare himself for the gospel ministry. Chr. Herald abr. Near Charlottesville, Va. Benjamin Harrison Rice, son of the Rev. Benjamin H. Rice, of Petersburg, 7 years and

In Cecil County, Md. Rev. Henry N. Hotchkiss, Rector

JUST published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Wash-JUST published by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington Street,—A Third Edition of MRS. JUDSON'S MEMOIR, late Missionary to Burmah. Including a History of the American Baptist Mission in the Burman Engpire. By James D. Knowles, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Boston. Embellished with a correct Likeness of Mrs. J. and a Map of Burmah. Price \$1,00.

Mcs. Judson was a distinguished Missionary in the cause of Christ, in which she not only spent the vigor of an uncommon intellect, the ardor of a fervent Christian, the courage and perspectance of an undisansyed heroine, but in the sunsite of the courage of the courage

or c.mst, in which she not only spent the vigor of an uncommon intellect, the ardor of a fervent Christian, the courage and perseverance of an undismayed heroine, but in the support of which, amid unparalleled sufferings, she fell a victorious victim. What history and eulogy have said of the peculiar traits of woman, Mrs. Judson has fully verified. The terrors of a despotic government, and every frightful form of calamity, never, for a moment, stayed her devotion to the cause of the mission, nor relaxed her almost incredible administrations of mercy and affection, to her shackled husband, and his suffering companions. To her cadurance of trials, nuder which the firmer sex would probably have sunk in despondency, the Mission owes the life of her valued sank in despondency, the Mission owes the life of her valued sank in despondency, the Mission owes the life of her valued sanks who lives to prosecute the great work of blessing Burmah with the light and knowledge of divina truth. When her Memoir was first announced, the friends of Missions cherished the hope that the book would meet with an extensive circulation. Their expectations have been more than realized, in the almost unprecedented sale of the work. This work contains a connected view of the History of the Burman Mission, which has recently been rescued from oppression by a signal interposition of Heaven, and is now presenting the most engoscial cannot be a proposition of Heaven, and is now presenting the most engoscial cannot be a proposition of Heaven, and is now presenting the most engoscial cannot be a proposition of Heaven, and is now presenting the most engoscial cannot be a proposition of the pr

the Barman Mission, which has recently been rescued from oppression by a signal interposition of Heaven, and is now presenting the most encouraging aspect. It is pleasing to learn by the last London periodicals, that a second edition of this Memoir has there been published; and that the work is giving a powerful impulse to missionary operations on both sides of the Atlantic. In the short space of seven months, five large editions of this work have been issued from the press in Boston and London. Such an expression of approbation from a Christian community in favor of any work, has seldom if ever been made.

The following is an extract from the London New Baptist Miscellany. "This is one of the most interesting pieces of female biography which has ever come under our notice. No quotation, which our limits allow, would do justice to the facts, and we must therefore refer our readers to the volume itself. We need not formally recommend it, but shall content ourselves with remarking, that it ought to be immediately added to every family library." Sept. 30.

# SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

BOSTON STEREOTYPE EDITION, IN SIX VOLUMES. Being the Eleventh American Edition, and complete in all respects as the best London edition.

in all respects as the oest London cutton.

JUST published on a fine wove paper, a new impression from the Stereotype Plates, of Dr. Scott's Family Bible, in 6 vols. royal octavo, with all the Notes, Practical observations, Marginal References, and critical Remarks, as in the

most approved London edition.

Those who wish to procure this work, will be supplied on the most liberal terms, either in boards, sheep, calf, or on the most liberal terina, either in boards, sheep, calf, or russia bindings, with double titles, and a Likeness of the Anthor, by the publishers, CROCKER & BREWSTER, at their Old Stand, 47 Washington Street, Boston, and the copy warranted complete and perfect in every respect. It may also be had of Jonathan Leavitt, New-York; William Williams, Utica; E. Peck, & Co. Rochester; John Grigg, Philadelphia; Cushing & Jewett, Baltimore; Robert Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Drake & Conkin, Cincinnati, Ohio; Win, J. Hobby, Augusta, Ga.; James I. M'Carter, Charleston, S. C.; and of Booksellers generally throughout the Union.

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The first term of the ensuing year will commence on the first Wednesday of November next, to continue twenty-two weeks. The terms of admission are the following:

For Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Instruction in all the branches of an English Education, with struction in all the branches of an English Education, with Stationary pertaining thereto, for one year, to those over twelve years of age, \$150.00.

For the same, to those under twelve, 100.00.

In addition to the above, for instruction per quarter in Music, \$8 Drawing & Painting, \$6 Latin, 4 Needle-work, 3

French 6 Sept. 30.

Sept. 30. LECTURES ON READING.

The subscriber proposes giving a course of explanatory Lectures on the principles of Electution, as applied to the exercise of Reading. The statements and illustrations intended to be introduced will be adapted to the general cultivation of the mind, as well as to professional purposes, or the objects of education.

The Lectures will be delivered weekly, at Chaupey Hall, Chaupey Place, and will companies on the second Friday.

The Lectures will be delivered weekly, at Chauncy Hail, Chauncy Place, and will commence on the second Friday of October, at zeven o'clock in the evening. The course will include six weeks. Tickets of admission, at Three Dollars each, (for the course) may be obtained at the bookstore of Messra, Cartar and Hender, corner of Washington and School Streets.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1822.

Sec. HOOL.

D. SAWYER respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that a gratitions exhibition of his mode of teaching will be given, at the Hall over Mr. Wheeler's Store in Green St., on Friday Evening, Oct. 2d, at 7 o'clock, and solicits the attendance of such persons as wish to improve in the science of Vocal Muric; if sufficient encouragement is given, the School will be continued.

TERMS,—Two Dollars for 24 lessons, if paid in advance, or \$2,50 if delayed till the expiration of the Term.

Boston, Sept. 29th, 1829.

A Gentleman and Lady or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD, in a private dwelling, centrally situated. Apply at this Office.

#### POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder. THE NARROW WAY. "Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life; and few there be that find it."Matt. VII. 14.

'Tis easy professions to make, And hopes, lofty hopes entertain; But harder the cross of the Saviour to take, And the world to consider as vain. Tis easy to wash the outside,

So that fair it appear unto men; But harder the task of subduing the pride, Which may lurk in the heart even then 'Tis easy some sins to subdue, While the dear ones we secretly cherish;

But something far more, that creation anew And entire, without which we must perish Oh, Spirit of truth and of love, Work thoroughly thou in my heart. Since the pathway is narrow to glory above,

Needed wisdom and guidance impart. Let not mine be the hope which shall fail, When my heart and my life shall be tried; But grant me the faith which at last shall prevail Through Him who for sinners hath died. S. D. A.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Boston Recorder The Harbingers of the Reformation; or a Biographical Sketch of Wickliffe, Huss, and Jerome. By the author of the "History of the Reforma-

The Reformation is considered generally by Protestants the most interesting event of modern times. The chief actors in bringing about the glorious change are deservedly held in very grateful remembrance. The names of LUTHER, and CALVIN, will stand associated with the dearest interests of millions, to the end of time, and through the ages of eternity. But deserving of gratitude as are illustrious men, it was not by them alone that the Reformation was effected. They had associates, and they had precursors, in the mighty work. Of this last description were Wickliffe, and Huss, and Jerome of Prague. These great and good men were at least the morning stars of the day that was to ensue: and the two last, perhaps, might have been suns, dissipating effectually the darkness that covered the people, had not the hand of violence put out their light, by bringing them to a premature death. I would take the liberty, Messrs. Editors, of recommending to your readers the "Biographical Sketch" of these "Harbingers of the Reformation," recently published by Perkins & Marvin, 114 Washington Street, of this city. It is a small 12mo, volume, of 179 pages, very neatly printed, and neatly done up in boards. It contains very lucil and happy statement of the leading facts in the history of these distinguished men, and of the leading traits in their respective characters. It is a very suitable book to purchase as a present to young people, and should be in all our juvenile libraries. Amidst the great profusion of fictitious works which are protruded on the community for the young, I am happy to see this one, with a few others, of solid history. The publishers have con ferred a favor on the rising generation, as I trust the guardians of the rising generation will not be backward to acknowledge, if they will take the pains to acquaint themselves with the work.

H. L. HOME MISSIONS.

In the Home Missionary for September, we find several urgent appeals from the South and West where faithful ministers are not merely needed, but veanled, and anxiously called for by the people. In St. Fraucisville, La. Pulkneyville, Miss. and in Petit Gulf and Bethel, Miss. there is much anxiety to obtain immediately the services of well qualified ministers and a corresponding willingness to suport them. Alexandria, Natchitoches, Coti, and Opelousas are important places for faithful missionaries to occupy—places which should be considered as fields of promise, fields of too much promise, to be overlooked or neglected by the church.

The reports from the missionaries contained in the present number of this Journal are interesting, some of them encouraging. A missionary stationed at Hanover, Ind. speaks of a refreshing season with which his congregation has been blessed, and as the fruits of it, seventy have been added to the church. In Charlestown, Ind. the cause of truth is making progress, the congregation has greatly increased in numbers, and thirty-one have been add ed to the Lord. At another place in the wilderness, a little church of seven members organized a year since, now consists of forty-seven. Other places are mentioned on which showers of heavenly grace Other places have descended, and it is gratifying to observe, what indeed, may be expected, that a growing interest is manifested in the distribution and reading of the Scriptures, in the cause of Sabbath Schools, and in the cause of Temperance in almost every desoin the cause of Temperance in annost the cause of Temperance in annost the late waste where the Gospel is faithfully preached.

Vis. & Tel.

A CITY MISSION.

The Rev. Mr. Tuckerman's first Report to the Executive Committee of the American Unitarian Association, of the 3d year of his service as a Minister at Large in Boston, has been printed. He states that, in the 30 months of his service, he has visited about 500 families.—In some of these families there were those who, a year, or two years ago, were living in the debasement and wretchedness of confirmed intemperance, and are now temperate, industrious, respected and happy. Other effects are scarcely less interesting and portant. The poor want a friend to whom they can resort as an adviser in their difficulties friend they find in their Minister. Mr. T. then speaks of the immense and peculiar importance of advice and moral aid to the poor in this country, where there is, happily, no military force nor des potic arm to controul the wretched and desperate but where moral influence is the principal restraining power. He pays a merited tribute to the happy effects of the Savings Institution, and to its founder, and the founder of our Primary Schools. For a period of years, the population of Boston has in-creased 50 per ct. while its pauperism has only increased 10 per ct.

# PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

PERSPICUITY IN TEACHING CHILDREN. The following is from "The Childhood of Charles Spencer,"

I loved my father very much; that was the time I loved my father very much; that was the time when I began to love him so. After that time he taught me, himself, all my lessons, and used to talk to me more frequently about God. He always seemed to know when I ought to be spoken to about religion. He would take me to the top of a hill, when the sun was setting, and the whole sky shining with beautiful colours; and when the stars were all sparkling over head, he would say, "Come out, Charles." I often exclaimed, how much I was surprised at such beautiful sights; and then he surprised at such beautiful sights; and then he would tell me that God created them. I loved God for making every thing so beautiful; and I won-dered at his mighty power. He told me how much God hated liars, and that the devil was called the ather of lies. And he would take me into a room which the full sun blazed upon, and tell me to look at it; and when I found that it dazzled my eyes, he would shut the shutters, and show me how the rays of the sun could come through a small hole in the shutter, so that they spread a faint light all over the room; and he would say, that the eye of God

was ten thousand times brighter than the sun; and then he would stop up the hole in the shutter, and make the room quite dark. "We can shut out the light of the sun," he would say; "but we cannot shut out God's eye; it sees us every where; when we are quite alone, now in this darkness, just as well as when that blazing sun darted its light into the room.'

A REPROOF TO PRAYERLESS FATHERS.

How many parents are there who never how around the unity altar or teach their children the duty of prayer!—ittle do they reflect upon the import of these words, "Pou How many parents are there who never bow around the family altar or teach their children the duty of prayer!—Little do they reflect upon the import of these words, "Pour out thy fury upon the families of the earth that call not on thy name." A young lad who had received no religious instruction from his parents, being taken ill and informed that he had but a short time to live, cried out, "Father, I can't die! you must not let me die! O that I had prayed. Father, why have you never prayed for me? Can you let me die, and not pray for me?" He soon sunk in the arms of death. If that parent had any feeling, how bitter must be his reflections upon his past neglect of duty. Let every prayerless father take warning from his example.—Philadel.

#### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL FEMALE EDUCATION.

I was much pleased with the remarks under this head, in your paper of the 2d inst. It seems to be very generally felt, that the present system of female education does not fit pupils for their destined duties in life. Though we have many excellent seminaries for instructing in useful and ornamental literature and science, yet these leave the great domestic duties to be learned at home; where, too often, they are never well learned at all. be easy to comment on this evil, but will it not be

better to devise a remedy?

The plan, which has much occupied the mind of the writer, and is still very immature, is this:-Let there be erected a female academy of arts and sci ences where the young ladies shall be employed, say six hours of the day, in acquiring useful litera-ture and science. Let them be divided into several classes, one of which shall daily and successively do the duties of the parlour kitchen. Let the members of this class individually preside at the several tables, receive visiters from among the pupils, and occasionally from abroad; all under the eye and di-rection of an experienced matron. Let economy, good cooking, good style in serving, polite treat-ment of visiters and the like, be all taught by the matron, and considered equal tests of scholarship

Besides this, let there be another department for instruction in plain needle-work, and perhaps the useful and ornamental branches. Could there be connected with it an institute of science and industry for young lads, it would be for mutual advantage; but to this, great and perhaps insurmountable obstacles oppose. Might not such an institution, properly managed, be productive of great advan-Would it not be particularly advantageous to those who are deprived of maternal instruction in early life? And with great respect to many val-uable mothers, would not it afford them the means of qualifying their daughters to shine in a sphere, for which for various reasons they themselves cannot fit them?

#### TEMPERANCE.

[Deferred last week.]

Correction .- The Mirror says, that Portland is not the place, where "several stores have been emptied of distilled liquors" in consequence of Mr. Mead's visits and labors; though it had, by a typoraphical error, conveyed that impression. [See Recorder of Sept. 9.] We hope to read in that Recorder of Sept. 9.] paper very soon, that the statement is now true of ortland, except that we must substitute many for several.

which is the oldest in the town and has the Sabbath observed.—A Temperance Society has recently been formed in Ludlow and vicinity, with very flattering prospects; and another, under favorable circumstances, for Plymouth and vicinity.-Measures for the promotion of Temperance are in pro-gress at Woodstock, Hartland, and in Windsor. The militia companies in Windsor have voted to spense with the custom of treating .- Vt. Chron.

New-Hampshire .- From almost every part of the state, encouraging reports were made Gen. Association of the progress of Temperance. and the diminution of the consumption of arden spirits. In Durham, a great reformation has taken place since last spring, by the efforts of a few who formed a small society. It now numbers 70 or 80 members. Consumption of spirits diminished two thirds, as some estimate it, but certainly not less than one half. The town is more orderly. So few quarrels have hardly ever taken place; and the prosecutions for assault, formerly common, are now rare. Attention was first roused to the subject by a publication [in the department of horrid Annals of Intemperance probably,] in the Boston Re-

A ship of 400 tons, recently launched at Stonington, Conn. a ship of 391 tons, and a schr. of 90 tons, lately launched at Brewer, Me., were all built and conveyed to their destined element, without the use of a single drop of ardent spirits in the ship

The militia of New Britain, Conn. have had their fall muster, and the officers supplied no spirits.

Conn. Obs.

New Haven Co. Conn.-The Temperance So ciety of the Eastern District held their 2d monthly meeting at Guilford, August 25th. Auxiliaries had been formed in Guilford, Branford, Durham, Madison and N. Guilford; containing 450 members, of whom 246 had been added since the last meeting. There are many friends of the cause in other towns. Spirited addresses were made. One of them had such an effect on one of the principal retailers of Guilford, that on the next day he removed all his spirits from his store to his house, a considerable distance. An address to professors of religion, induced one of that class to take pains to go to the Secretary's house the same evening, to enrol his name. A delegate said he was about 70 years of age, and has always used spirits till lately. For a few years past, he has tried entire abstinence; and he is very confident, that to drink ardent spirits is rse than useless, even to persons in the decline Conn. Obs. abr.

Sandwich Islands.—Mr. Ely, speaking of the temperance of the Sandwich Islanders since the seriousness of 1823 and 4, says they have discarded the doctrine that " to drink a very little will do no id.

At Barnwell Court House, S. C. a Temperance Society was formed on the 7th inst. Ten person subscribed to the plan of entire abstinence, and there is a fair prospect of accessions .- Charleston Obs.

Tracts relating to Temperance.-The demand for Kittredge's Addresses, for Beecher, and for Be man, on Intemperance, is continually increasing Every fresh supply has been immediately called fo more are constantly on hand at the Depository House.

Encouragement.-It argues well for the cause that the press throughout the country is decidedly in favor of what are now technically called Temperance Measures. Even where Editors themselves think that Temperance Societies are going too far they receive into their columns, articles in which it is clearly and convincingly shown, that the only security consists in entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirit; and very seldom is any thing publicly said, to counteract their influence. With this mighty engine constantly acting upon the commu-

nity, public sentiment must undergo a favorable change in this respect. A great change, indeed, has already been effected, insomuch that what was onsidered polite a few years ago, is now estee vulgar. In the first circles, visiters are not now invited the sideboard as they formerly were, nor are they offered any thing in the shape of spirituous liquorexcept when cake and fruit are handed round which are usually accompanied with cordials and wines, and perhaps more frequently with lemonade, and the guests may drink or not as they choose. If the work of reformation continues as it has comnenced, it will not be long before the most besotted portions of our country will exhibit the evidences of sobriety and temperance in the general im-provement of health and morals, and wealth and Charleston Obs. happiness.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

A Church desolated.—A correspondent of the Col. Star, speaking of the church in his town at a certain period, says: "We had a few brethren left among us, but they became wedded to their bottles, and that cruel vampyre drove them from the church, and to an untimely grave. About the same period a minister of the Gospel who had been much respected, settled with us in the pastoral relation and we congratulated ourselves upon the happy con-nexion. The church loved him, and the world esteemed him, and usefulness seemed to await his labors. But it was whispered to me before long, your preacher loves rum too well. I was vexed at the insinuation, and considered the charge a ground-less imputation. But alas! it was not long before we had painful proof of the fact, by seeing him

drunk in the pulpit! What a day was that to me!"

Licenses.—We have published an official statement of the number of licenses granted in New-York in 1828, and in the first 8 months of 1829.

What is called a Tavern License, is the common license for retailers, while those who sell in the original cask as imported, are required to have an Excise License. The fee for the former is \$11,50 per annum; for the latter \$25\$. It appears that the number of Excise Licenses given out in the first 8 months in 1829 is greater than in 1828, by 13; while the number of Tavern Licenses is less by 161. Showing a nett decrease in the aggregate of one hundred & Showing a nett decrease in the aggregate of one hundred &

Showing a nett decrease in the aggregate of one hundred & forty-eight. Supposing the same number to be granted in the remaining months of 1829, as were issued in the corresponding months of 1828, it will give a total, for the year, of 3117 which is one to every 64 inhabitants, including men, women and children; i.e. one to every 12 or 13 families."

Mr. Hewit.—This gentleman, the agent of the Society for promoting Temperance, has published a piece, in the Journal of Humanity, containing a denial of the charge frequently made against him, that "he has drank gin and brandy, &c. in taverns, and steam boats." He says, "this statement, like a majority of similar calumnies against all who act decisively in this cause, is utterly and absolutely false."

#### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Sabbath.—The Gen. Association of N. Hampshire, t their late meeting, recommended to the churches in their onnection to renew their Memorials to Congress at the pproaching session, praying them to suspend the transportation of the mail on that sacred day. They also recomended, that the delegates present from other states, preote the same object in the churches and states to who hey respectively belong.

N. H. Obs. abr.

mote the same object in the churches and states to which they respectively belong.

\*N. H. Obs. abr.

\*Foreign Correspondence.—An affectionate letter was read before the Gen. Asso. of N. H., from the "Congregational Union of London," addressed by mistake to the N. England Association. The Association appointed a committee to reply to it, consisting of one clergyman in each of the N. E. states.

Congregational System .- Dr. Church was appointed their connection and other brethren in N. England, he subject of a revision of the Congregational system who as been practised in the N. E. churches,"

id.

Sabbath Schools .- The same Asso. recommended to heir ministers and churches, to continue Sabbath schools brough the winter if prosible and to use their influence to stablish them in every town in the State.

Revivals in New-Hampshire .- No powerful revivals Revivals in Arte-Hampanire.—No powerful revivals as now existing, were reported at the late meeting of the Gen. Association. There is some attention in a few places. Revivals of some extent were mentioned, as having occurred within the year past, in Littleton, Bradford, Phymouth, Francestown, Bedford, Mont Vernon, Meriden Parish in Plainfield, and Goshen. The work in Bradford comish in Plainfield, and Goshen. The work in Bradford commenced, after a season of great apathy, on the last Sabbath of the Rev. Mr. Page's ministry in the place. On that day several young people came to converse with him on religion; all of whom were brought into the church, and two of whom are preparing for the ministry. The Congregational church has received 60 or more, and a number have united with other churches. At Mont Vernon, a languishing Sabbath school was revived in 1828 by great efforts, and was soon quadrupled, embracing many from 14 to 30 years of age. An attention began in the school and extended into the parish. The hopeful subjects are about 40, including 25 of the older scholars. der scholars.

Laborers few.-At the meeting of the Gen. Association

Laborers feth.—At the meeting of the Gen. Association of New Hampshire, Mr. Storrs said he went to Andover, the other day, to engage five or six of those who are soon to leave that Institution, to labor in Mass. as Missionaries, but he was informed, that there had already been 200 applications this season, for ministers. Surely the harvest is great, but where are the laborers?

\*\*Chr. Mir.\*\*

Prayer for Revivals.-Among other means calculated Prayer for Revivals.—Among other means calculated to promote revivals of religion, the committee appointed by the Gen. Association of N. H. Jo report on this subject, recommended to the churches in their connection, to observe four seasons of prayer in a year, with special reference to to this object, beginning with the last Thursday in this month. What if all the churches in New England should adopt this plan. Is there need of revivals only in New Hampshire.

The Maine Bible Society, operating in Cumberland Co. only, have appointed Mr. J. U. Parsons, a member of the Theol. Seminary at Andover, to act as their Agent in aiding the special effort of the Parent Society. Mr. P. offers his services gratuitously, and commences his agency in a few

Baptist Education Society.—Brethren from different arts of N. England met in Boston on the evening of Sept. parts of N. England met in Boston on the evening of Sept. 15th, and renewed their session on the next day, to consider the daty of making more efficient and extensive efforts, to educate young men who are called to the ministry of the gospel. The Rev. J. Grafton was chosen Moderator. The Secretary of the Massachusetts B. Ed. Soc. stated that its permanent fund is very inadequate for the demands. It is but \$15,000, producing \$900 per annum; and a debt of \$2000 is now due. He said it had been thought that an alteration in the also of the Society, so us to embrace the S2000 is now due. He said it had been thought that an alteration in the plan of the Society, so as to embrace the Baptists in New-England, would have a tendency to increase its means and its operations; and he submitted the subject to the meeting. Rev. Drs. Wayland and Sharp, Rev. Messrs. E. Nelson, Freeman, G. F. Davis, Church, King, Stow, Malcom, Leverett, Grosvenor and N. Davis, J. K. Simpson Esq. and T. Kendall Esq., Professors Chase of Newton and Caswell of Brown University, offered their thoughts upon the subject. The speakers were from all the N. E. states, except Vermont; and one was from Philadelphia. Dr. Sharp was willing to be one of 40, who should pay the debt; or, if that were not done, he would be responsible that the Church and Society to whom he ministered would pay one-eighth of the debt, being \$250. Other generous pledges were made, and a considerable amount was promised on the spot.

The Boston Baptist Association held its 17th anniverreal boston Baptus Association went is 1 na anniver-sary in this city on the 16th inst., and continued its session till the afternoon of the 17th. Introductory sermon by Rev. Mr. Knowles, from Eph. iii, 10. Collection for the widows of deceased ministers, upwards of \$90. Several of the churchee had had pleasing additions to their number, but no extensive revivals had occurred.

Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of this county met at Hartford Sept. 17th. Adresses by Rev. Mr. Ely, lately roturned from the Sandwich Islands, and Rev. M. Tucker, of Troy, N. Y. delegates from the Am. Board. Mr. Tucker alluded with much feeling to the call upon American Christians, from Siam, which has appeared in the Recorder. He said it was not improbable, that the Board at their meeting in Albany, next month, would make an appeal to the American Christians, respecting a mission among the Chinese. He referred very pertinently to the remarks of Dr. Morrison, who aft r finishing his translation of the Scriptures into the Chinese langer is the control of the Scriptures into the Chinese langer is the state of the Scriptures in the Scriptures in the Scriptures is the state of the Scriptures in the Scriptures is the state of the Scriptures in the Scriptures is the state of the Scriptures in the Scriptures is the state of the Scriptur ing his translation of the Scriptures into the Chin see language, said he was not discouraged at the fact that the Bible was excluded from China, when he recollected that only about 300 years ago, the larger part of Englishmen were by authority forbidden to read the Scriptures. [Con. Obs. ..br.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Female Education .- The Christian Mirror n Female Education.—The Christian Mirror mentions a High School for Young Ladies at Portland, which has been in operation about a year, number of pupils limited to 35 and has never fallen below 30. Its commencement and progress have been silent, without even an advertisement or newspaper puff to give it notoriety;—but its usefulnoses has been such, as to convince the rougher sex that they have "nought whereof to boast." It teaches intellectual philos ophy, physical science, and the higher branches of mathewith gratifying success.

Lyceum formed.—We know one man, who has been endeavoring for some months, to induce his neighbors to join him in an institution of this kind. His efforts have been unsuccessful; but he has at last taken a course which will not fail of success. He has formed himself into a Lyceum, and by the help of suitable books, is attending to some branches of Natural Philosophy with success. When one has the spirit of the thing in him, he will not be easily defeated. We recommend this man's example to others, in similar circumstances.—VI. Chron.—We concur in the recommendation, but hope such solitary cases will be rare; for Lyceum folks are gregarious, and the social princirecommendation, but nope such some, and the social princi-for Lyceum folks are gregarious, and the social princi-ple contributes highly to the success of the whole scheme.

Pittsford Lyceum.—A Lyceum was established at Pitts-Pittsford Lyceum.—A Lyceum was established at Pittsford on the 2d inst., consisting of 170 persons, a large proportion of whom were ladies. The lectures will commence on the first Wednesday of October next, and be continued once a week during the winter. Besides occasional lectures on various subjects, there are to be three regular courses as follows:—on Chemistry, by Dr. Dana—on Natura Philosophy, by Rev. W. Child—on Astronomy, by Wm Palmer.

Vt. Telegraph.

A weekly paper, quarto size, entitled "The Jesuit," has lately made its appearance in the good city of Boston.

Only one bill was found by the Jury at the Spring Term of Court in this county; that was against a Distiller, who was indicted for "presuming to be a common seller of cider brandy by retail, without a license." At this Term he plead guilty and was sentenced "to pay a fine of sixiy-six dollars, and sixty-six cents and costs of prosecution." '-the penalty prescribed by law for that off Greenfield Gazette.

Theatres.—Within a few years, says the Montreal Courier, there have been erected 4 houses of public worship in this city, each of them highly creditable to the place, and occupied by large and increasing congregations, whilst our theatre has been sold by the sheriff to liquidate its outstanding debts. How is this? Certainly the attendants of theatres pay higher "seat rent" ten times told than our "church going people" do, and yet we hear of theatrical failures and losses from every quarter; \$30,000 sunk in one season by the old Boston theatre; and New-York, after having attempted to support six, at a loss of more than \$300,000, is mpted to support six, at a loss of more than \$300,0 now trying, by concentration, to support one—the Park. We guess the people begin to think that this buying theare tickets is "paying dear for the whistle. Record of the Times.

Miss Wright was refused the Walnut Street Theatre and Washington Hall, in Philadelphia, for her lecture on Sabbath evening the 13th. The Military Hall was obtained; but when she arrived, there was such a crowd she did not attempt to enter, but addressed a few sentences to the poplace from her carriage.

Telling Tales out of School .- The Editor of the Bos ton Courier made a critical remark or two on the perform-ances of the Italian Opera Company, and was rewarded by their withdrawing their advertising custom from his paper. their withdrawing their advertising custom from his paper. By way of retaliation, the editor repeats a puff of a particular opera, which was declared in his paper to have been "received with great approbation on its first representation," and announced for a second. He then declares that the said puff was in type in his office, copied from the company's printed bill, three hours before the "first representation." A writer in the Boston Centinel justifies this procedure, and says "the editor has probably received many edure, and says "the editor has probably received many such advertisements before." These developments and conns only prove, what every person of sense knew before theatrical puffs are matters of course which mean

### CARDS.

Rev. A. Warner and Wife, and Mr. Galen James, acknowledges the receipt of Ten Dollars each from the Teachers and Scholars of the Medford Sabbath School, to constitute them members of the Mass. Sabbath School Union.

Mr. Warner also acknowledges the receipt of Twenty-five Dollars from the members of his Society, to constitute him a life member of the Seamen's Friend Society.

Medford, Sept. 8, 1829.

The Treasurer of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society The Treasurer of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Five Dollars, from individuals in the third church and parish in Plymouth, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Frederick Freeman, a life member of the said Society. W. Worthington, Treas. Boston, Sept. 16, 1829.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Dollars, from Ladies in his parish, to constitute him a member for life of the American Tract Society. May this expression of ministerial regard and benevolent concern meet with a happy reward, not of merit, but of gracethe grace of Him, who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich. THEOPHILUS PACKARD, JR. Shelburne, Sept. 17, 1829.

The subscriber would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Fifty Dollars, from members of his parish, to aid the Bible Cause, in its special effort to supply every destitute family in the United States with a Bible; 30 dollars of which are from the ladies, to constitute him a life member SYLVESTEE G. PIERCE.

Dracut, Sept. 15, 1829. Received for the American Colonization Society.

Con. in Rev. Mr. Shedd's Society, Abington,
Con. in Rev. Mr. Shedd's Society, Abington,
Con. at East Greenwich, R. I. 4th July,
Con. in Boscawen, N. H. East Parish,
Con. in South Reading,
Con. in Plaistow, N. H. 4th July,
Con. by Miss Hannah Goodell, Millbury, Mass.
Con. in Rev. Mr. Extraory's Society, Parising \$\circ 6 25 10 42 5 71 10 53 8 45 10 00 Con. in Rev. Mr. Eastman's Society, Reading, 4th July, Con. in Wilmington, Mass. Con. at Blue Hill, Me. in I Con. in Wilmington, Mass.
Con. at Blue Hill, Me. in Rev. Mr. Fisher's Soc.
Con. in Plymouth, N. H. 4th July,
Con. 4th July, by a little girl in M.
Con. in Spencer, 5th July,
Con. by Miss Sarah Merriam, Brookfield, Con. in Rev. Joseph Searle's Society, Stoneham, Con. in Rev. Mr. Howe's Society, Pepperell, Con. in Marshfield, 4th July,
Con. by Rev. S. Holmes, New-Bedford,
CHARLES TAPPAN, Agent.
No. 76, State Street, Boston. \$8175 79

WILSON'S EVIDENCES.

WILSON'S EVIDENCES.

THIS day published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington Street, THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANTY, stated in a popular and practical manner, in a Course of Lectures, on the Authenticity, Credibility, Divine Authority, and Inspiration of the New Testament. By Rev. Daniel Wilson. Vicar of the Parish Church, of St. Mary, Islington.

[25] The design of this work is to unite the historical with tae internal Evidences of Christianity, and present them in a popular and practical form. It is intended for the benefit of those numerous individuals, or rather classes of persons, especially amongst the young, who are exposed in a day like the present to the seductions of vice, and the scoffs of infidelity; and whom it is most essential to imbue with such a deep impression of the truth and obligation of Christianity, as may shield them from those bold, but insidious statements, which go to undermine their faith, and sbake the very founwhich go to undermine their faith, and shake the very four

which go to undermine their faith, and shake the very foundations of all moral principle in man."

Rev. Dr. Woods of Andoeve Theological Seminary, in a letter to the publishers, says:—I am delighted with Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity. The arrangement he has made of the various topics, and the manner in which he conducts the arguments is highly satisfactory. This volume connected with another which the author has encoursed us to avere on the internal evidence. ry. This volume connected with another which the autnor has encouraged us to expect, on the internal evidences, will make a most important addition to the various works which have already been published in support of Revelation. I think I shall make it a standard work to be studied in my Sept. 23.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Proprietors of Henry's Letters to an "Anxious Inquirer," and his "Etchings from the Religious World," wishing to close the sales as soon as possible, offer Letters to an Anxious Inquirer at \$1 a copy. Etchings from the Religious World, at \$2 1-2 cts. a copy. They are to be had at D. W. Harrison's, Broad-street, Crocker & Brewster's, Boston; J. P. Haven's, New-York; E. Littell & Brothers', Philadelphia; and at Camden and Columbia, S. C.; and at Augusta and Savannah, Ga.

MAYHEW'S LIVES OF INDIAN MEN

MAYHEW'S LIVES OF INDIAN MEN.

JUST published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No.

132, Washington Street,—"Indian Narratives; containing an account of the first Native Preacher on Martha's Vineyard, together with sketches of several converted indian Chiefs, and other residents on the same Island. By Experience Mayhew, A. M. Preacher to the Indians of Martha's Vineyard at that time. Carefully revised from the London Edition, originally printed for Samuel Gerish, Bookseller in Boston, New-England, 1727.

For the excellent character of the Author of this historical sketch of Christian Indians, the Rev. Experience Mayhew, the reader is referred to "an Attestation by the Bos.

For the excellent character of the Author of this historical sketch of Christian Indians, the Rev. Experience Maxhew, the reader is referred to "an Attestation by the Boston Ministers," made in 1726, and published in another Sabbath School Book, entitled, "Narratives of the Liucs of Pious Indian Children," &c.

The following are the names of the Ministers who attested to the turth of these Narratives.

COTTON MATHER, Minister of 2d Church, or Old North, BENJAMIN COLEMAN, "Brattle Street Church, Old South Church.

JOSEPH SEWALL, "Old South Church. Old South Church.

WILLIAM COOPER, "Brattle Street Church. First Chb. Chauncey Place, WILLIAM WALDRON, "Second Chih, or New Brick. THOMAS FOXUROFT, SAMUEL CHECKLEY, "WILLIAM WALDRON, " Second Chh. or New Brick. JOSHUA GEE, Second Chh. or New Brick Boston, New-England, June 14, 1726. Sept. 2

JAMES ON CHRISTIAN CHARITY. Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER,

to. 47, Washington Street, Boston.
CHRISTIAN CHARITY EXPLAINED, or the Influ-

CHRISTIAN CHARITY EXPLAINED, or the Influence of Religion upon Temper, stated in an exposition of 1 Cor. xiii. By Rev. John Angell James, Joudnor of "Christian Father's Present to his Children," "Family Monitor," &c. I vol. 12mo. with a likeness of Mr. James. Contents.—The occasion of Paul's description and enforcement of Christian Charity; the Nature of Charity; Christian Love not to be confounded with that spurious candor which consists in indifference to Religious Truth and Duty; the Necessity of Christian Love; its Properties; the Meekness of Love; the Kindness of Love; the Contentuent; the Humility; the Decorous, the Disinterestedness; the Unsuppliciousness; Joy; Candor; Self-Denial; Permanence; Pre-eminence; Improvement of the Subject.

Pre-eminence; improvement of the Subject.

(XJ-We conceive the author has performed a very acceptable service to the cause of truth itself, by the anniable and excellent spirit which he has displayed in his work, as which he has sought to transfuse into the minds of his reacter. We regard the publication as peculiarly schamble, as in some respects as peculiarly seasonable too, on account the beautifully simple and lovely spirit which it breathes every page. May it be so read, as to imbibe much of distinctive spirit, not as a feeling which is to pass one. the beautition.

The property of the so read, as to imbibe much of its distinctive spirit, not as a feeling which is to pass away when the book is laid aside, but as an established and permanent and controlling temper of heart, to be carried with them into all the future concerns of life, and to exercise its purifying and peaceful influence far beyond the limits of their brief sojourn on earth! It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth! It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth! It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth! It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth! It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is a dear the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth. It is ardently hoped that the lovely brief sojourn on earth and the l brief sojourn on earth: It is argently noped that and peculiarly Christian temper, which is so recommended, and so beautifully exemplified, b of this little work, may be exten [Christian Spectator for Sept

" VILLAGE PLANS, and Domestic Sketches; or a Visit to the Rectory of Milhourne Dale."—Just re-ceived and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Wash-ington Street. The New Haven Religious Intelligencer gives the following remarks on this wes the following remarks on this work:

"We have read with much interest, and beg leave to rea

"We have read with much interest, and beg leave to rec-ommend to the religious public, two little volumes with the above title, recently published. The structure of the work is narrative; but the story is employed "merely as a vehicle for detailing the sentiments and plans which it details." Every clergyman, particularly every clergyman in a coun-try village, will find a multitude of valuable hints which may afford him material aid in his own sphere of action. And every benevolent individual who is desirous of impro-ing the state of society, and narriembark the requiries of his ing the state of society, and particularly the cond or around him, may read this book to great advantage aperintendants and teachers of Sabbath schools, if the will take this advice, we are sure, will thank

aggestion. The following remark is from the Sabbath School Her flited by the perusal of this work, and believe that it would orm a valuable accession to the Sabbath School Library. form a valuable accession to the Sabbath School Libray."

Also,—Bedell's Bible Studies, selected from Critica Biblica, Calmet, Horne and Townsend. Bedell's Parental Fidelity. Teacher's Officing. Thornton's Counsels and Cautions for Youth. Evangelical Rambler. Sab. School Scenes and Motherless Effen. These two fast anneal books are recommended in the S. S. Treasury for September. Sept. 16. Sept. 16.

CARPETING.

JOHN GULLIVER, 253, Washington Street, offers for sale,—70 pieces American CARPETING. Most of them are from the lot recently sold at Auction in Market Hall, the patterns of which were so universally admired. The colours are warranted to be as brilliant and as durable as the English. Having been purchased at a reduced price, they will be sold for eash very low, either by the bale, or at retail—the prices vary from 4s. to 7s. 6d.

Also, 10 pieces English Carpeting, some of which will be sold as low as 75 cts. per yard.

Sept. 16.

THOMAS P. CUSHING, No. 5, Kilby St Offers for sale, an extensive assortment of Exolistical RISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN GOODS, on the nost favorable terms, for cash or on a credit.

6w Sept. 16.

WOODEN, TIN, & IRON HOLLOW WARE. BAKER MOSELY, No. 505, Washington Street, near Hollis Street, keeps constantly for sale Wooden, Tin, and Iron Hollow Ware, for the use of families; grateful for the encouragement already received, would solicit a continuance of favors.

3w Sept. 16. nance of favors.

HARD WARE. No. 34, Union Street

NOMES & HOMER have received by the ships ton, Hellespont and Liverpool, from Liverpool, an assort-ment of CUTLERY & HARD WARE GOODS, which they offer for sale on good terms for cash or credit. Sept.9

REMOVAL.

JACOB BANCROFT, would inform his customers that he has removed to No. 27, Union Street, opposite Maj. E. Brigham's Tavern, where he has for sale an extensite assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at fair prices for east Also, WOOLLEN and WORSTED YARN, of all kinds—NEWBURYPORT HOSIERY, by wholesale and retail.

41. Aug. 27. tail. II. TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to favor the views, and aid the efforts of those who are laboring in the cause of Temperance, and aware of the evils which result from the retailing of adent spirits, has established a neat and convenient COFFEE ROOM in Lindall Street, where he keeps constantly, during the day and evening, Coffee, made in the best manner, and of the best quality. No Distilled Spirits of any description, will be sold by

No Distilled Spirits of any description, will be sold by him, whether rum, brandy, gin, or by whatever other name the tempter may be designated. He trusts that the friends of good order, morals and religion, will appreciate his motives, and countenance by their attention, his conduct in this respect. Editors and particularly those who have the care of Religious papers, who are friendly to the cause of Temperance, and would be pleased to have this example generally followed, are respectfully invited to give this advertisement an insertion in their columns.

JOSEPH CARE.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY-MEDICAL LEC-

THE Medical Lectures in Harvard University will begin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason Street, Boston, the third WEDNESDAY in October next, the 21st, at nine o'clock, A. M. st, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Anatomy and Surgery,
Chemistry.

Dr. Warren.
Dr. Werster.

Chemistry, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. CHANNING

Dr. CHANNING.
Dr. Dr. CHANNING.
Dr. Dr. CHANNING.
Dr. Dr. CHANNING.
Theory and Practice of Physic,
Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted inthout fee, to the Surgical operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital during the course Aug. 6. epi2w W. CHANNING, Dean.

NEW TOMBS. Aug. 6. \*p12w W. CHANNING, Dean.

NEW TOMBS.

FOR SALE, under the Park Stree. Meeting House, 3
well built TOMBS. Inquire of EDMUND MUNROE, No.

57, or GEORGE DENNY, No. 87, State-street. Aug. 13.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give notice at their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU that their Capital Stock is THREE paid in, and investe SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and investe SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and investe sand that they make Insurance against according to law; and that the en Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an a

not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any orderisk. Office No. 44, State-Street, Boston Francis Welch, President Joseph Ward, Sec'y. 300. Sept. 9 1829

NO. 41.

First Annual Rep ance of the Chu

HOL

Association; pr 10, 1829. This Report et years. Three ch Society, viz.: the wick, Barre and S prospering. The er has received a rived from the a if necessary.

on to sustain the "This Society the times." Sou suffering severely others we: three The tide of desol. must be boldly n there was need n of concert in acti of churches repr Pastors and deleg tional with the ch the Association, or not. Some of want of cordial come members.

The receipts of Society has vir mounted to \$49 unappropriated : the bounds of the have been raised er churches in er tributions have

Missionary Socie
The following
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"It is not the aid on which we me fidence and sym parted to the who chiefly comme surance, encom their strength, w from attempting
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so well with the Society, that it co cient auxiliary, w and in form. But ing articles in the believe express the tion that has alword Domestic Miss. Art. III. This iliary to the Massaits funds, after the is needed by the shall be paid over.

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The officers of
are, Rev. Thoma
Rev. Alvan Bond
Packard, Prudent
Treasurer; Dea.
We have said,
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Much may safe of the Brookfield rianism has push ly stile—and the called forth a sp never tire, till its its forces disband add-in every qui

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SABB LESSON FOR S

Manner in wh disciples the thir spend a night uni their net for a vast quantity.
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on which some ployment, that o ed to follow Jes Children, (v. of address. His fisher's co

Scott-girt, of Two hundred hundred yards. The third tin the week, when